RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Horaby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 124 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY. 27. 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

F. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
29 May	DELTA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA*	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2nd Oct	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA ..		20,837
23rd „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,550
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £165
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,883
29th „	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st June	ALIPORE	China & Japan.
22nd „	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
28th May	KHANDALLA	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd June	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th „	VARSOVA ..	East & S. Africa.

Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday & Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xMURORAN M.	5374	24 May	28 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 May	27 May
oBorneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,804	29 „	6 June
*Helmei Maru ..	Y. Ooma	4,364	13 June	20th „
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,850	23 „	7th Jul

o Proceeds to Karachi.
* „ Tuticorin.
x Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 25 YEARS
YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG, YOU ARE NO LOSER
GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST
KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST
GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per mont Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

B. C. P. W. "ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.
"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream
MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Can be had from all chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS,
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
WHO KNOWS
What is going to happen ?
But
1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!
By
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.
2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!
3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!
! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !
Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111. NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.
COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR
GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS
(80 P. C. CURE)
PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.
For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,
IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced MILLER for large Flour Mill in Punjab. Apply Box No. 1689, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R26671

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the District Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur, State, Palanpur.
A 26664

WANTED.—Experienced qualified GUJARATI GRADUATES with English (Honrs.), Mathematics and History for the higher standards of a High School. Apply with testimonials, stating the least salary expected, to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad.
A 26670

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of Crude Oil Engines, Direct Coupled Centrifugal Pumping Sets, Diaphragm Pumps, Concrete Mixers and Contractors' Machinery, etc., etc. Only Firms of good standing able to influence business and purchase stocks need apply.
A 26680

WANTED—10 CANDIDATES. Wonderful preparation for Government, Secretarial, Railway and Telegraph Service. Boarding and Lodging FREE. Instruction, Books and Stationery GRATIS. Rail-fare PAID. Session commencing. Admission on Rules on 4 annas stamps. DIRECTOR, INDIA SERVICE BOARD, DELHI.
A R3235

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—To Hindoos only, FLATS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R3236

TO BE LET—At reasonable rent, the blocks, Rooms, Motor Garages, etc., with good accommodation in Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. Apply to K. T. ROWJEE, 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R3233

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Lodowa St., Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG, rose-scented Lichies 400, Rs. 4/—; 800 Rs. 7/8. BOMBAY KISHANBHOG, LANGRA 100 Rs. 3; 50 Rs. 5. Packing, freight extra. Price with order Send 1 anna stamp for a catalogue of the Grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES No. 22, Darbhanga.
F R3220

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAI. SEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3156

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Nagar (Kulu).
26522

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

PROFESSION.

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya, Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN COUPON TICKETS FOR HILL STATIONS.

ON and from the 5th June, 1926, 1st and 2nd Class Return Coupon Tickets will be issued to Kathgodam (for Nainital) from any station on this Railway distant over 250 miles from Kasganj over this Railway at 1½ fares up to Kasganj and at 2 single fares from Kasganj to Kathgodam over the R. and K. Railway.

The return journey coupons will be available for completion of the return journey up to the end of October, 1926.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Station Master or to the General Traffic Manager's Office.

H. P. BALL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1926.
26675

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

A PRIZE of Rs. 200 is offered for a POSTER for the Poona Agricultural Exhibition, Size 40in. by 25in. Designs which may be in oil or water colour should reach the Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D., and General Secretary, Presidency Agricultural Show, Poona, not later than JUNE 21ST.

The lettering should be as follows:—

"BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AGRICULTURAL SHOW, POONA, 1926."

If any further information is required it may be obtained from the Principal, School of Art, Bombay.
26642

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of BHANJI VISHWANATH MEDHEKAR, of Bombay, Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Merchant and Printing Press proprietor, who at the time of his death was residing at Nowroji Road, Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

HARISHCHANDRA BHANJI MEDHEKAR and KRISHNARAO BHANJI MEDHEKAR, both of Bombay, Bhandari Hindu Inhabitants, the former a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. and the latter a student in the Marwadi Vidyalaya both residing at Nowroji Road, Colaba, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 17th day of May, 1926.

Messrs. DIVEKAR & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C26679

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the concerned:—

1 parcel spectacle frames.
19 pieces Fancy Chintz Gagras.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 584 of 1924, (Aisbabai vs. Dawood Alli) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, Gold and Silver Ornaments:—

Consisting of Buttons, chains, Rings, Gold and Silver watches, necklace; charms etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 157 BALES COTTON PIECE-GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER COTTON 29 BALES OF PIECE-GOODS DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER AS WELL AS 56 BAGS OF SOOJI AND 23 BAGS OF WHEAT GLOUR (DAMAGED BY WATER PER S. S. "JANUS."

By the order of all those concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at "D" and "E" Sheds of Prince's Docks, Bombay, the undermentioned goods arrived per s.s. "Janus."

134 Bales of Long Cloth, 13 Bales of Shirtings, 2 Bales of Dhooties, 38 Bales of Bed Tickets (Cloth), 56 Bags of Sooji and 23 Bags of Wheat Flour.

The abovementioned piece-goods are manufactured by Fazal, Crescent, Currimbhoy, Pearl, Pabani, Bradbury and Scindhia Mills.

N.B.:—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AS WELL AS THE MACHINERIES, STOCK, TOOLS, ETC., OF THE LITHO PRESS AND OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND ART MANUFACTURING CO., AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Anandrao Gopinath Hate, Ambaji Gangaram Pulee, Jaganath Gangaram Pulee and Dattatraya Gangaram Pulee trading under the name and style of Hate and Co., the Mortgagors, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated the 15th December, 1922, made between Purshotam Vishram Mowji of the first part, Anandrao Gopinath Hate, Ambaji Gangaram Pulee, Jaganath Gangaram Pulee and Dattatraya Gangaram Pulee of the second part and the Bank of Baroda Ltd., of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY 3rd day of June, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises of Messrs. Hate and Co., at Sankli Street, Byculla, the property and machineries and stock, tools, etc., described below:—.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement or house and a shed and all other structures standing thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1088 5 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, New Nos. 13531, 13602, Old Survey No. 283, 284, 294 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3/3549, Cadastral No. 1/1743 (Division) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Indian Institute of Science vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, on or towards the West by other property of the Lessor rented to Purshotam and Company, on or towards the North by the Sankli Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Sir D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3910(2) and Street No. 97 A and are in the occupation of the Mortgagors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERIES ETC., OF THE LITHO PRESS AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Litha hand-press and printing machines varnishing, cutting, punching, perforating and wire stitching machines, tin plate bending and shearing machines, engraving, drilling and eyeletting machines, electric motors, 2/55 H. P. Crossley Oil Engine 25 H. P. photographic apparatus, cameras, lenses, illuminating plant, job-press, litho stone polishing machine, Singer Sewing and hemming machines, gilding and binding press, printing machine with automatic feeder, motor and accessories, cranes, shaftings, pulleys, litho stones, papers, inks, motor cars, gas stoves, etc., etc.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINERIES TOOLS, ETC., OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIES, AND ART MANUFACTURING CO., LYING AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

The following machineries are in packed cases:—

20 H. P. Ruston Oil Engine, moulding machines, saw bench, moulding cutters, circular saws, decorating and embossing machines and dyes, grinding machines, drilling machines, wooden hand-planes, moulds for toys, statues, animals, etc., steel scraps, vices, blowers, lorries, pulleys, shaftings, lathe, formules, stock-in-trade, etc., etc., and cupboards, benches, chairs, stools, sofas show cases etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Chambers, Middle Colaba, very valuable dining, drawing and bed room furniture, Andrae sweet-toned cottage piano, electric and key cabinet gramophone, etc.

The property of C. A. Mahon, Esq., of Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandlik Road, next to Guzder's Bungalow, near Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, dining, drawing and bed room furniture such as dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, silver cabinet cottage piano, iron bed, almirahs, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, book case, curtains, electric ceiling fans, English bath tubs, coal and gas stoves, glass, crockery, platedware, motor car lamps, garden plants, etc.

Property of Percy F. Fisher, Esq.

Property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

ROYAL ART STUDIO'S SOCIAL PICTURE.

'GENTLEMAN LOAFER'

Time and Rates as usual.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
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SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
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The "Ideal" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER
The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys
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ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

AMUSE

Amazing Romance
Astounding Adventure
He fired the first ... into the mouth of the monster.
The LOST WORLD
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stupendous story
FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES

6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

A Romance of under-world rogues who sought easy pickings and found them.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The most amazing Romance ever screened!

GLORIA SWANSON
IN
Bluebeard's Eighth Wife.

A paramount Picture in 6 Reels.

The Story of a Modern Blue-Beard and the girl who put an end to his matrimonial Marathon.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m

MIGHTY LAK A ROSE

A Symphony of life in the high and low places.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
SATURDAY, 29th May at 8-30 P. M.
MENAKA
SUNDAY, 30th May at 3 P. M
MENAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

The famous ROGOTTAS French Company will give a Programme of DANCING ACROBATICS, SONGS, ILLUSION and MUSICAL TURNS at each of our shows between the following highly amusing Programme of Pictures:

1. PATHE PICTORIAL
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A DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

Grown-ups and children roll in early!
Two Hours' Special shows:
5-30, 7-45 and 10 P. M.
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS from 3-15 P.M
POPULAR PRICES.

CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.

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...IPPING.

...ARRIVALS.

May 26.

...iberthy, Liverpool.
...ch, Aden.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.

Burmese Prince, Gillonder, Dunkirk.
Khusrou, Beattie, Jeddah.
Cape York, Edward, Karachi.
India, Gove, Genoa.

LOADING.

May 26.

Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Nippon for Antwerp.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, May 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Gharinda, 3212, Karachi, 29/5, M M and Co.
2 China, 4173, London, 5/6, M M and Co.
3 Clan Ranald, 3446, NF, 4/6, J Finlay and Co.
4 Cape York, 3117, Karachi, 27/5, L Edwards Ltd.
5 C/o Dunedin, 4925, Calcutta, 29/5 F F Campbell and Co.
6 Karapara, 3722, Durban, 26/5, M M and Co.
7 C/o Bristol, 4345, Karachi, 1/6, K Nippon and Co.
8 Ridderkerk 3174 Rotterdam 3/6 E D Sassoon and Co.
11 Muroran Maru, 3257, Japan, 29/5, N Y Kaisha.
12 C/Agra 3116, NF, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
13 Jserlohn, 2145, Genoa, 27/5, T Morrison and Co.
14 Gracovia, 4,566, Trieste, 1/6, L T and M Italiana.
16 Burmese Prince 3034, Dunkirk, 25/5, T Morrison and Co.
16 War Krishna, 3521, Abadan, N.F., Grahams Tdg. Co.
J End George Lloyd, 1142, NF, NF, Bombay Dev Dept.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 India, 4,077 Kenea, 27/5, L Triestino and M I S N Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 26/5, M M and Co.
10 Shakuntala, 282, N.F., N.F., R Purshottam and Co.
15 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 2/6, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada, 3252, Rangoon, 27/5, M M and Co.
B Alipore, 3,241, Japan, 1/6, M M & Co.
C/R Hamburg Maru 3159 Osaka 28/5 O S Kaisha.
D/E Sultania, 2758, Jeddah, 26/5, H S Shusty and Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr, 199, N F 27/5, Merchant [illegible]
K Armanestan, 2,230, Karachi, 27/5, A Nemazee and Co.
L/M Hatipara 4893, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
N Homefield, 3228, Calcutta, 28/5, M M and Co.
P Khosrou, 2492, Jeddah, 26/5, T Morrison and Co.

IMPORTS.

25th May 1926.

S.S. "City of Benares" from New York. Agents:—F. F. Campbell and Co., Ltd.

Baltimore:—1 case books.

Philadelphia:—6 cases files; 100 cases tyres; 100 cases lubricating oil; 3494 drums lubricating oil; 46 cases gas mantles; 3 cases lubricating grease; 1 drum lubricating grease; 3 boxes glass jars.

New York:—100 cases lubricating grease; 140 H/barrels grease; 1690 drums lubricating oil; 86 barrels lubricating oil; 1485 cases lubricating oil, 40 cases wax, 300 cases auto parts; 52 cases fancy soap; 29 cases auto pints; 52 cases fancy soap; 29 cases paint; 40 cases horse food; 84 cases cotton remnants; 33 bale cotton remnants; 23 bales clothing; 39 cases baking power; 23 cases card board boxes; 60 cases canned salmon; 58 cases condiments; 50 cases turpentine substitute; 85 cases low screw caps; 359 bales auto springs; 1760 bales cotton; 17 bales used clothing; 12 cases paper; 10 cases paper, 18 cases toilet preparation; 31 cases shoes; 23 cases steel hinges; 54 cases typewriters; 80 cases files; 123 cases harmless medicine; 11 cases iron hinges; 34 cases glycerine; 492 packages hurricane lanterns; 19 cases clocks; 87 bundles dye stuffs; 125 bundles cement; 48 rolls wire fencing; 50 boxes batteries and parts; 10 cases cashew kernel; 12 cases bolts and nuts; 32 boxes auto mobiles; 600 bags dextrine; 20 cases corn syrup; 15 bales soap; 22 cwts auto accessories; 38 bundles automobile parts; 10 cases vaseline, 18 coils rubber auto tyres, 147 crates auto wheels; 5 cases brushes; 21 cases cotton fents; 12 cases rubber balloons; 6 cases playing cards; 8 cases knives.

Frome, New York to Bombay, Oplinol, Calcutta:—47 bars silver; 97 bars silver bullion.

S S "City of Florence" from New York. Agents:—F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.

New York:—100 H/barrels lubricating oil; 1020 drums lubricating oil; 2486 cases lubricating oil; 5 cases grease; 200 cases lubricating grease 40 H/barrels lubricating grease; 524 barrels asphaltum; 197 drums transil oil; 1 box lubricators; 1 case lubricators; 40 cases milk; 225 cases quaker oats; 35 cases cotton piece goods; 24 cases toilet preparation; 20 cases antiphlogestine, 91 cases iron bolts and nuts; 41 cases steel hinges and handles; 77 cases typewriters; 24 cases lorry chassies; 50 cases pharmaceuticals; 39 cases files; 37 cases vaseline; 60 cases playing cards; 2 cases horse food; 100 cases toilet soap; 37 cases cotton hosiery; 65 cases fancy soap, 20 cases soap, 25 cases auto parts; 10 boxes auto parts; 66 cases cotton remnant; 45 bales cotton remnant; 17 bales used clothing; 71 cases clocks; 26 boxes clocks; 16 bales leather belting; 1000 bales cotton; 34 bundles steel poles; 37 bundles provisions; 189 bundles galvd. pipes; 14 bundles springs for autos, 69 boxes batteries and parts; 21 boxes enamel; 21 boxes paint; 11 boxes varnish; 140 drums dyes; 336 bags sugar; 82 bundles sugar; 139 packages hurricane lanters; 50 bundles globes; 235 bars silver; 141 drums dye stuffs, 16 barrels dye stuffs; 26 cases tooth paste; 20 cases medicine; 14 cases hardware; 13 cases dental cream; 10 cases harmless drugs 10 cases antiphlogistine; 10 cases harmless medicines; 14 packages harmless medicines; 17 cases Lorry chassies; 38 cases canned corn; 13 cases steel brackets; 12 cases ice-cream freezers; 14 cases photo films; 14 cases paint in oil; 5 cases screws; 6 cases zinc sheets; 6 cases padlocks.

Aden:—3 cases kerosine oil.

S S "Dara" from Jedah

Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.

Jeddah:—2 cases specie.

Aden:—100 cases whisky; 1 case lamps; 3 cases wearing apparel.

S S "Kilnsea" from Calcutta.

Agents:—Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.

Calcutta:—7400 tons coal.

S S "Winamac" from Sabine Taxes.

Agents:—Standard Oil Co.

Sabine Taxes:—2466 tons refined petroleum.

S S "Sultanea" from Jeddah.

Agents:—H S Shusty.

Jeddah:—2 cases specie.

S S "Teespool" from Durban.

Agents:—D. E. Sandemen.

Durban:—6279 tons coal.

S S "Kuld" from Bangkok.

Agents:—F. F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.

Bangkok:—8700 pieces teak scantlings; 2804 bundles teak scantlings; 45 pieces teak sleepers; 965 pieces teak squares.

S S "Bankura" from Basrah.

Agents:—M. M. and Co.

Dubai:—6 tuns pearls and C. notes.

Karachi:—118 bags gram; 560 bags oil cake; 1294 bags rice and wheat; 50 bags ginger; 187 bags potatoes; 302 bags barley; 25 bags raisins; 56 bags apricots; 71 bags T. seeds; 51 cases kishmish; 45 cases khathichi; 661 bags grain; 202 bales cotton; 15 cases varnish; 5 cases aniline dye; 4 bundles old gunny bags.

Muscat:—59 bundles salted fish; 1 bundle specie; 326 bags dry dates; 1746 bags sardines.

Basrah:—26 bundles wool; 15 bags almonds.

Mohomarah:—12 bags gum; 2 bundles skin; 51 bundles attari; 327 bundles wool.

Bushire:—20 bales cotton; 53 bags almonds; 6 bags gum.

Gwader:—170 bundles seffi mats; 170 bags fish mawee; 13 bags fish.

Jask:—160 bags matoots.

Charbar:—213 bundles seffi mats.

B. Abbas:—20 bundles rose buds.

EXPORT.

"China" London:—700 cwt. lentels, I. A. H. Moosa Ltd.

6 bales goat skins, A. Aldeola and Co.

Marseilles:—2 packages woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.

"Cracovia" Alexandretta:—100 bales cotton grey twist, C. Ebrahim and Sons Ltd.

Trieste:—55 bales cotton K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

Venice:—55 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co. Ltd.

"Isherlehu" Genoa:—25 tons old iron scraps, L. Ebramji.

"India" Genoa:—15 tons old iron scraps. K. M. Nathoo.

Naples:—2000 cwt. wheat, Ralli Bros.

"Nippon" Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.; 200 bales hemp, S. Parmanand; 100 bales hemp G. Puranrao; 50 bales hemp, R. Ramjeewan; 50 bales hemp, Birla Bros., Ltd., 50 bales hemp, G. Mowji.

Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton K Megjee. 50 bales cotton C Jivanlal and Co.

"Ridderkuk" Ghent:—275 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Hamburg:—187 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

"Alipore" Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.

Shanghai:—3 bundles fox skins, K.B.H. Karimbaksh and Sons; 6 bundles fox and other skins, Grindlay and Co. Ltd.; 600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.

Hongkong:—6 cwt. fish maw, E. Moledina; 118 cwt. shark fins, E. Moledina.

Kobe:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, Ltd. 500 bales cotton Japan C. T. Co. Ltd.

Moji:—250 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

"Muroran Maru" Shanghai:—600 bales cotton, W. H. Brady and Co.

Kobe:—700 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co. Ltd.; 100 bales cotton C. Damji and Sons; 300 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo

Osaka:—200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons

"Hamburg Maru" Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co. Ltd.

SCORPION POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE

Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion's sting, when only by holding Dr. Bhaishanker's Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 2 minutes. Annas 8 for one butee. Re.1 As. 2 for 3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George Lee of Hyderabad—D. writes: "Your Butees are very praiseworthy." Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B.) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

SHARE MARKET.

May 27.

Share market opened to-day at yesterday's closing rate, but at about 1 o'clock the Market has changed in favour of Bullish side. Tata Hydro kept firm to Rs. 1062½ and for July settlement. 1012 1/2 in mill shares there was a little demand. So remain strong at closing. We quote:—B Dyeing 896 1/4, Fazal 856 1/4, Century 377 1/2, Pearl 483/12, Nagpur 515, Swadeshi 492 1/2, Tata Hydro 1002 1/2 Tata ord 22/8, Tata Defd. 46/14, Tram 125, Imperial Bank F.P. 1450, Imperial Bank 435.

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes 78 7/1 and 5 per cent 1945/55 109 3/4 Colaba 127½.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Divid.	Last Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	83 8
Baroda	50	4	80
Central Co-operative	50	7½	53
Central	25	1½	27
Eastern	£5	9p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1660
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	435
Union	½		3-6 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10		11 4
Central India Mining	10	4½	23
Indian Cement O.	350		36 4
Katni Cemet O.	100		47 8
Katni Cement D.	40		125
Punjab Cement O.	10		3 8
Shivrajpure	10	Y 7 7	39 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	885
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	145
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	89
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	77
Nandra Bhon	80	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	78
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	102
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	665 8XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70

STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		170
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		235
Scindia Steam	30	—0—14	—9-2

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		655
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		980
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	125
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100		62
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	1002 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	965
Tata Power O	1,000		460
Ta Power P.	1,000		725

PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500		250
Bori	475		175
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	930
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		215
New Berar	500	80	830
New East India	1,000		1100
New Motiasil P.	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		160
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	516 4
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	138 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	52
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	4-12
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		200
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	680
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	126
Tata Iron Pref.	100		46
Tata Iron Defd.	30		46 14
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		22 8
Tasker	50		126
Telephone	50	1y	23 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15		3 10
New India	25	1y	18 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	865
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 12

MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410 X D
Alliance	100		42 8
Apollo	50		6 4
Asur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	515
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	896 4
Bombay Industrial	100		11
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175
Broach Fine Counts	250		35
Century	100	20y	377 8
Central India O.	100	16	515
Central India P	500	5 p.c.	427 8
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		127 8
Cooria	100		140
Crescent	100	p.c.	188 12
Currimbhoy	250		300
David	500		350
Dawn	250	40	660
Diamond O.	100		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O.	100		20 8
Emperor Edward	500		275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	856 4
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit	1,000		500
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	107 8
Gold Mohur	100		5 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	178 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	386 4
Indian Woollen	50		2 8
Jamshed O.	250		65
Kastoorchand	500		51-4
Khandesh	1,000	200	2260
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	100
Kilachand	25		3 8
Kohinoor	500		1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4925
Madhor Scindia	100		18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		86 4
Madras United	250	15	460
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1800
Mathradas	100		120
Meyer Sassoon	100		86 4
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2150
New City of Bombay	100	nil	140
New Great Eastern	200	10y	315
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	485
Phoenix	100	10	410
Planet	100		
Premier	100		37 8
Sassoon Cotton	100		18
Sassoon Silk	500		675
Sholapur	1,000	250	7450
Simplex	250		126 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		40
Standard	500	40	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	495
Swan	100	nil	130
Tata Mill O.	500		100
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1900
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.				
Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	885	896-4	885	896-4
Century	370	378-12	366-4	377-8
Central India		505	515	505 515
Colaba Land	121-4	127-8	121-4	127-8
Crescent				188 12
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy	847-8	857-7	845	856-4
Finaly				117-8
Globe				25
Gokak				105
Indian Bleaching			178-12	XD.
Indore Malwa				386-4
Kohinoor				1050
Madhowjee				86-4
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				86-4
Mysore				105
New Great				315
Pearl	480	486-4	480	486-4
Pebany				270
Pehoenix				410
Simplex				125
Swadeshi	480	495	480	495
Swan Mills				130
Tata Mill				100

MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				160
Bombay Steam				170
Tram Co., Ord.	123-12	125	123-2	125
Bundi Cement				11-4
Central India Mining				23 8
ndian Cement				35
Katni Cement Ord.				47-8
Shivarajpur				39 8
Tata Hydro	970-1005	970	1002-8	
Tata Iron and steel Ordy	22	22-12	22	22-8
Tata Iron and steel				45 46-14

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 25.

In the share market in jutes there was no change in the trade position to warrant the rise in Howrah and Clive which has been appreciable since the day before more on account of scarcity of scrip than otherwise outside these. Very little business took place in other mill shares. In coals no transactions were reported during the early session beyond Damagurria which noted a considerable drop. Later a few isolated deals were put through. Teas have continued the most popular feature of the market to-day without much give in prices though in one or two instances a slight re-action set in on account of profit-taking. In miscellaneous the business that resulted in this section was more or less of a retail nature. Imperial Banks were in strong demand. In Government securities though during the forenoon sellers of 3½ per cent. paper appeared over the announcement of the new loan it had practically no effect upon the tone of the market later which remained firm with a good all round enquiry at the close. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 77/14, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 Rs. 109/2, 6 per cent bonds 1926 Rs. 101/6, do 1927 102/13, do. 1930 107/11.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1638/8.

Railways:—Sara Serajgani Railway 93.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 9, Bowreah 235.

Jutes:—Anglo India 347, Budge Budge 397, Clive 28/6, Fort William 221/8, Hooghly ord 69/4, Howrah 34, Hukumchand ord 8/13, Kamarhatty 476, Kankinarrah 400, Lawrence 502/8, National 25/12, Reliance 51/8, Union 475.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3/2, Burrakur 20, Damagurria 11, Ghusick and Muslia 9/12, Kosoonda and Nyadee 14/14, New Beerbhoom 24, Raneegunge 27/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord. 6/10, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 76, B. I. Corporation ord 4/8, Sindhia Steam Navigation 8/8

Tea Companies:—Basmatia 25, Daura-Cherra 16/8, Hapjan Parbut 4/2, Hathikhira 32/14, Jutlibari 22/4, Loobah 16/4, New Purupbari 14/4, Orang 10/8, Singell 98, Tezpore 14.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence.—A.P.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

25th May 1926

RECEIPTS

Week ending 15th May.

	1926 Bales.	1925 Bales
Calcutta	2570	2806
Bombay*	45295	84487
Karachi	11570	11967
Madras	3702	106
Rangoon	Nil	—
Tuticorin	8926	Nil
Total	72063	99366

EXPORTS

Week ending 15th May.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Calcutta	168	101
Bombay*	31694	100721
Karachi	1274	50574
Madras	1053	1786
Rangoon	1510	2285
Tuticorin	Nil	4592
Total	5 104	160059

RECEIPTS

1st Sept. to 15th May.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	52645	80152
Bombay*	1908769	3130052
Karachi	1111007	976708
Madras	86867	1651
Rangoon	23712	—
Tuticorin	36238	648
Total	4219238	4189110

EXPORTS

1st Sept. to 15th May.

	1925-26	1924-25
Calcutta	21078	29882
Bombay*	1929386	2033256
Karachi	82303	682473
Madras	60441	35275
Rangoon	74245	7380
Tuticorin	51043	34444
Total	2954446	2889952

*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI

Week ending 24th May	1st Sept. to 24th May		
1926	1925	1925-26	1924-2
530	1155	106655	138341

EXPORTS form KARACHI

Week ending 10th May.

	1926	1925
United Kingdom	Nil	9310
Continen	2953	27707
China	Nil	Nil
Japan	Nil	3100
Bombay (a)	2757	784
U. S. A.	Nil	Nil
Total	5710	40901

1st Sept. to 10th May.

	*1925-26	1924-25
United Kingdom	56760	69100
Continent	324336	367943
China	107606	59119
Japan	324584	191373
Bombay (a)	108046	141619
U. S. A.	9150	6890
	930462	832074

X Adusted. (a) Includes cotton for transhipment

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

25th May 1926.

	1925-26 Bales.	1924-25 Bales.	Difference Bale
RECEIPTS			
21st to 24th May.	18743	32343	—13600
RECEIPTS 1st Sept. to 24th May	2959761	3209735	—249974
SHIPMENTS 21st to 24th May.			
United Kingdom	1939		+1939
Continent	4885		1—48 4
China Japan and Coast Ports	20		10 + 10
Total	6874		11 + 6863
SHIPMENTS 1st Sept. to 24th May.			
United Kingdom	42486	48928	—6442
Continent	424147	495930	—71783
China	341507	240976	+100531
Japan	1151706	12428 8	—91112
Coast Ports	21616	17692	+3924
U. S. A.	1450	9329	—7879
Total	1982912	2055673	—72761
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR			
Europe.	3453	8419	—4966
China, Japan & Coast Ports	41672	78648	—36976

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 14th May	1st Sept to 14th May.	
Madras	20283	215844*
Bombay	12561	7331:8*
Sind	3709	191601*
Bengal	1804	30774
U. P.	Nil	192873
Punjab	3557	1062907*
C. P.	2247	360049*
Berar	2621	594384*
N.W. F Province	Nil	2177
Ajmer- Merwara	353	59667
Burma	1120 (to 7th may)	84040
	48735	3533414

*Adjusted.

A Hindi monthly, "Purnendu," will be published from the Purnendu Press, Partabgarh, from the 27th May under the editorship of Mr. Rama Kanta Tripathi.

The next session of the United Provinces Legislative Council commences on 25th June at Naini Tal.

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DAILY & SUNDAY

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 26.

An advance of 7 points in old crop and 7 to 6 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on some buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 5 points higher.

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

The American markets rule steady with no outstanding feature. We are more inclined to take advantage of weak markets to accumulate gradually on the long side.

In accordance with a small rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 1½ higher with Broach July-August at Rs. 341½, and steadily improved to Rs. 344 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs, and closed at Rs. 343½ at 3 p.m. Brokers and Bazar operators were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 322½ and advanced to Rs. 324½ on buying by Shroffs and a Japanese firm and closed at Rs. 323½ at 3 p.m. F. G. Bengal July opened at Rs. 257 and advanced to Rs. 260 and closed at the same rate.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for better grade cotton was fairly good.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 26.

Fully Good Broach July-August	343½
Fully Good Bengal July	260
Fine Oomra July	323½

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 26.

Bengal Superfine M G	275/80 .....
Bengal Fine M G	260/65 .....
Bengal F G M G	250/55 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	245/50 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	255/60 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	337/45 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	335/40 .....
Arvi Fine M G	335/40 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/15 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/90 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	340/45 .....
Broach F G M G	330/35 .....
Muthia Fine M G	270/80 .....
Muthia F G M G	260/70 .....
Dharwar	....
Coompta M G	350/55 .....
Westerns M G	310/20 .....
Westerns H G	....
Meraj M G	360/65 .....
Cambodia F G M G	385 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	390/400 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	325/30 .....
Dholkera F G M G	320/30 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours endin 6 p.m. on 25th May, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	7,255
	Cwts.
Wheat	26,340
Linseed	7,957
Rape, etc.	214
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,765
Castorseed	7,616
Rice	1,333
Myrabollams	5,879
Cottonseed	8,637
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7,355
Juwar	10,861
Masur	Nil
Barley	132
Bajri	3,762
	Tons.
Coal	748

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THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,(B.C.)
Post Box 11435, CALCUTTA.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 26th

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,88,458	2,88,926
Central India	330	3,58,449	3,21,442
Barsi and Nagar	835	2,09.745	1,94,313
Hyderabad-Gaorani		72,804	94,997
Berar	167	4,66,369	5,59,805
Central Provinces	605	2.40,977	2,53,841
Total Oomras	1,937	16,36,802	17,12,324
Dholera	1,499	2,43.078	2,26,995
N.W. Provinces		1,27,976	1,31,095
Rajputana	362	98,651	68,123
Sind-Punjab		2.84.449	3,54-601
Broach	105	3,10,668	4,67,576
Coompta & Dharwar	2-392	91,948	1.05.995
Westerns-Northerns	960	62,400	63,715
Coconada		1,966	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		30,007	22,744
Persian		3.818	4.041
American		15.133	9,649
Egyptian and African		56,972	43,550
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total	7,255	29,67,016	32,15,152

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 13th May This year	Last year
Europe	280	4,62,286	5,54,187
Japan & China	7,125	14,94,545	14,83-794
Coast Ports		21,596	17,682
Up-country by Rail		73,451	12,561
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	26 380		16,257
Total	7,405	20,78,258	20,84,481

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 25.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil.

Mid. Americans Spot 10.27.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 17.35.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	18.29
October	17.45
January	17.34

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	18.26
October	17.53
January	17.35

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

May	17.93
October	17.06

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 25.

Future Delivery Prices.—

Months.	To-day's rpices.
May	9.72—.05
July	9.52—.05
October	9.19—.06
January	9.09—.05
EGYPTIANS:—	
May	16.25+.05
July	15.50+.04
November	15.05+.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Months	To-day's price.
May	16,27+.07
June	15.82+.21
July	15.67+.21
August	15.67+.21
September	15.50+.28
October	15.47+.35
Novebmer	15.37+.35
December	15.27+.35
February	15.07+.35
Febrary	15.12+.3
March	15.07+.35
April	15.07+.35
May	15.02+.35

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 25.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's price.
May	9.82+.05
June	9.67+.02
July	9.59+.02
August	9.44+.01
September	9.35+.01
October	9.26+.01
November	8.18+.01
December	9.18+.01
January	9.15+.01
February	9.14+.01
March	9.16+.01
April	9.14+.01
May	9.14+.01

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 25.

Scinde, "Good"	6.70
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.00
Scinde, "Fine"	7.30
Bengal, "Good"	6.80
Bengas "Fully Good"	7.10
Bengal "Fine"	7.40
Oomra, "Good"	7.50
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.80
Oomra, "Fine"	8.10
Broach, "Good"	8.10
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.50
Broach, "Fine"	8.90

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 25.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's prices.
July	18.33+.07
October	17.59+.07
December	17.51+.07
January	17.42+.06

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Liverpool, May 25.

July	9.59+.02
October	9.26+.01
December	9.18+.01
January	9.15+.01

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 25.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 15,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 19,000 bales.

Futurees at New York.

July	18.33+.07
October	17.59+.07
Decewber	17.51+.07
January	17 42+.06
Spot Cotton at New York	18.85+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.04+.07

Futures at New Orleans.
May unquoted.

October	17.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 1/4
Demand Bills	4.85,93

WHEAT.

London, May 25.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. May/June sellers 54/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. May/June sellers 53/6.
Tone:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,710,000 quarters.
Australian May/June value 58/9.
Choice White Karachi May/June buyers 57/.
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/6
Tone:—Firm but quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi May/June 15th sellers 57/6.

SEEDS.

London, May 25.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
May/June offered £14 3/4.
June/July paid £14 3/4.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £8.
Tone:—Firm but inactive.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £17 1/8.
Tone:—Easier.
Linseed, Bombay May/June nominal £17 5/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton May/June nominal £20 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria per ton May/June sellers £20 7/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton May/June sellers £19 3/4.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore May/June sellers £21 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep sellers 15/8 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep. sellers 15/9 1/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 26.

Ready as well as Forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/2 per cwt.
Shipment June Sh. 16 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-September Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17 per cwt.
Shipment May Sh. 17/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

RUBBER.

London, May 25.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July value 20 1/4.
Tone:—Neglected.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 21 1/4.
Sellers 21 3/4.
Tone:—Quiet.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 25.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	0	0
Brass, English	1½	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	0	0
Brass, English	2	57	0	0
Brass German	3/4	56	8	0
Brass, German	2	55	0	0

METAL.

London, May 25.

English best Selected Copper £60.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 5/16
Copper Braizers £73 3/4.
Yellow Metal 63 3/4.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 5/8.

COPPER.

Bombay, May 26.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2				
Copper German	3/4	58	0	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		23	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	0	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	0	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	4	0

MBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, May 26.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	7 3
Finix	No. 6½	0	7 6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8 6
David	No. 10½	0	8 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8 6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9 3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	10 6
Japan	No. 20	0	12 6
Japan	No. 32	1	1 3
Japan	No. 40	1	3 6
Japan	No. 42½	1	4 6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 26.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

	Per lb.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard		1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Hindustan	,,	1	1	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	2	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	1	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	6
Kalianardan	,,	1	1	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	0
David Mill	,,	1	2	9
Apollo	,,	1	2	6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	1	9
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	0
Sakunthala	,,	1	0	9
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7, 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	8	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed	,,	4	6	0
Century	,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902		5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand	,,	5	14	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	11	8	0
JABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	12	0
Hindustan	,,	9	0	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 18:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	10	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	5	6

BARLEY.

London, May 25.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 26.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Francs 1060.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1140.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1125.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153¾.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276¼.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86-7/16.
London—Paris Frcs 149.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14
London—Brussels Frcs 148.50.
London—Rome Liras 126.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, May 25.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/9 3/4.
Bar Silver Spot 29 15/16.
Tone:—Quiet.

London, May 25.

Rentes 3 per cent 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 29 15/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 29 7/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China sold. poor-support. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Disconnt, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 26.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 3/16
Fcs. Demand	1050
American Dollars	276½
Hongkong Dollars	153¾
Shanghai	200½
Japan	130
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 26.

3 Months 4—5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4—5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3—1/2 to 4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 25.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/2
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £100 1/2 unchgd.
Conversion Loan £76 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £104 1/4 plus 1/4.
Consols 2½ p.c. 56 1/8unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 57 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 73 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 62 3/4 plus 1/8.

BULLION

Bombay, May 26.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/6/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/5/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/3/0.

London, May 25.

Silver ready, d. 29-15.
Silver forward d. 29-14.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 26.

Ready:—21-8.
Vaida Visak—Opening 21-8; at 6 p.m. 21-8-3.
Vaida Jeth—Opening 21-8-3; at 6 p.m. 21-8-9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth—Opening 0.2-3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 26.

Ready:—68-8.
Vaida Visak—Opening 68-3; Highest 68-6; at 6 p.m. 68-5.
Vaida Jeth—Opening 68-1; Highest 68-3; at 6 p.m. 68-2.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Visak—Opening 0.6-0.
Vaida Jeth—Opening 1-2.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT

3½ per cent Rupee L
4 per cent. Convers
98.
5 per cent War Loan
5 per cent Loan 1935
5 per cent Loan (Ta
104/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 19
109/11.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax
1928 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs
102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927
103/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930
108/4.
6 per cet. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931
108/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs.
109/4.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/8.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 89.
4 per cent Municipal 1974 Rs 88/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 88/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 117.
6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 105.
Tone of Market:—Firm on speculative buying.

SHARES.

London, May 25.

Hongkong Bank	£128
Chartered Bank	£20 1/2
National Bank	£46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£9 1/8
Eastern Bank	£5 15/16

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATION

Bombay, May 26.

Jute:—Albion 425, Alliance 410, Anglo-India 347, Auckland 185, Barnagore 144, Bally 142, Birla 6/8, Belvedere 395, Budge-Budge 405, Caledonian 480, Chapdani 135, Clive 28/8, Craig 4/2, Cheviot 215, Dalhousie 303, Delta 425, Empire 43, Fort Gloster 680, Fort William 220, Gondalpara 715. Gourepore 635 Hukumchand 8/14, Hooghly 70, Howrah 34/4, Kamarhatty 480, Kankanarrah 400, Kelvin 685, Kinnison 860, Lansdowne 212, Lawrence 510, Lothian 340, Naihati 360, National 25/2, New Central 470, Northrbook 43, Nudea 40, Orient 168, Presidency 6/8, Reliance 53, Standard 335, Union 475, Waverly 6. Hessian 14/8, Jute 80/5.

Cotton:—Agra United -/9, Bowaria 235, Dunbar 149.

Coal:—Burrakur 20, Gusick and Musalia 9/12, Raneegunge 27/4.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp. 10/8, I.I. Still 5/12, Scindia Steam 8/8, Imperial Bank 1640, Imperial Conty. 430.

Remark:—Jute shares strong. Cottons steady. Coals quiet. Miscellaneous remained unchanged.

SAD FOR THE UNFIT.

To be sound and fit is to-day a matter of absolute necessity. The preservation of good health by men and women alike was never more important as a national asset, and every care should be taken to guard against the inroads of winter disorders such as chills, rheumatism and influenza, for these ailments often enfeeble the system for many months.

People cannot keep well and resist disease if their blood is not strong and rich. It is usually weak or impure blood that causes them to break down under worry and develop nerve weakness, and it is poor thin blood that most frequently causes girls and women to change into pale, unhappy delicate creatures with bent backs, weak limbs and no interest in life. Good rich blood makes all the difference between sound health and misery. Your first duty is to be well and keep well by refreshing your vital organs with rich, red blood. This can be done by a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for, as a bloodmaker and nerve restorer, these Pills have no equal. They are not merely stimulating but are a true tonic and strengthening aid to the system. They make men strong and women well.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Start Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to-day: all dealers sell them (accept nothing else) at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

FREE—A useful Health Guide will be posted without charge to all readers who send a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suits, complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs: 45/-
White office suit, Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGEGEMENTS

FRIDAY, May 28.

S. S. "Razmak" with English mails of May 13 due at 5 a.m.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 29.

The s. s. Delta with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB PROGRAMME.

A programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday, the 27th instant at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 metres.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Hamburg Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8.0 a.m. on Friday the 28th instant.

PUBLIC HARIKIRTAN AT CHAUPATI.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Amateurs' Club's Branch No. 1, Sjt Ramdasi Ranganath Buwa Tadvalekar is performing Harikirtan daily from 6 to 8 p.m. at the above-mentioned place on Rastradharma.

All are cordially invited to attend.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand on Thursday the 27th instant. (Moonlight.) commencing from 9 p.m. (S. T.)

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas presiding, when the following report was adopted:—

In the ordinary branch during the year 721 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 17,53,000, out of which 594 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 13,64,250 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

During the year 11 proposals were received in the Rs. 250 branch amounting to Rs. 2,750, out of which 6 proposals have resulted in policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 1,500 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 3,547 assuring in all the sum of Rs. 69,53,070. During the year 5 claims in Rs. 250 branch amounting to Rs. 1,114 and 47 claims in the ordinary branch amounting to Rs. 80,790-12-0 have been either paid or are outstanding.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas had resigned from the Board, but he was however invited to re-join the Board. You are requested to confirm his appointment. Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. The policy-holders were represented on the Board by Mr. Gulabchand Jhaveri and Mr. Velji Lakhamsi.

From the revenue account it will be found that the life assurance fund has increased from Rs. 7,82,632-9-6 to Rs. 10,06,099-14-7. Besides this there is a reserve fund of Rs. 40,000 and a special investment reserve fund amounting Rs. 22,000. Your directors recommend a dividend of annas 5 per share for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

Your directors, in conclusion, desire the co-operation and active help of the shareholders in pointing out to their friends and acquaintances the benefits of life assurance and the very favourable terms and advantageous policy conditions on which assurance may be obtained in this Company, which is purely an Indian company, capital and management of which are entirely Indian.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, recently stated that the balance of trade between Great Britain and Russia in the two years 1924-25 left the latter country with 15 million in credit. A correspondent points out that this assertion, which was later endorsed by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, takes no account of the freightage, insurance and other costs involved in the transactions between the two countries.

"In order to arrive at the exact amount which Russia receives from her sales in Great Britain", he says, "it is necessary to deduct:—(a) freight charge from Russian to British ports; (b) insurance charges from Russian warehouse to actual sales in Great Britain; (c) warehouse charges in Great Britain; (d) brokers' commission in Great Britain; (e) banking charges arising from these transactions; (f) insurance charges on the sum total of Russia's foreign trade (amounting during 1925 to £114 millions); all of which is insured in the City of London and which would amount to 10 to 15 per cent. of the total selling price.

Similarly, in order to arrive at the exact amount spent by Russia in Great Britain, it is necessary to remember that all Russia's purchases are f.o.b. British ports, and it is, therefore, necessary to add to the purchased price:—(a) freight to Russian ports; (b) insurance charges; (c) banking charges; all of which would amount to another 10 to 15 per cent. of the purchased price. Calculations made, as they should be, with reference to these two sets of items show that there was for 1924-25:—£6 million balance in favour of Great Britain (a drain to that extent of Russian money) and not a balance of £15 millions in favour of Russia as the authorities in both the countries would say.

CAUGHT IN THE SHAFTINGS.

A MILL WORKER'S DEATH

While helping a cobbler in stitching a belt at the Raghunath Khote Mill, on Tuesday morning Shanker Babaji, a mill worker, suddenly revolved round the revolving shafting, and before anything could be done he received severe injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died at about 5-30 p.m. the same evening.

At the inquest held on the deceased's body on Wednesday morning it transpired that the deceased was a "rashiwalla" in the mill and was not as a rule required to attend to the work he was doing at the time of the accident. He was doing it of his own accord as according to a rule posted in his department only the jobbers were to attend to the belts.

To enable the police to make further investigations further inquries were adjourned till May 29th.

LODGING A FALSE COMPLAINT.

A SHROFF FINED RS. 50

For bringing a false complaint of the theft of two dhoties against one Ratanlal Bansaridas a Bhaiya, a shroff namel Ranchhoddas Juguldas doing business at Princess Street was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday morning. Sub-Inspector Savant appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Vijayakar defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the 24th instant he found two dhoties of his, which were put up on a rope, for drying at about 3-30 p.m. were missing. The accused who was on the spot at the time was suspected and handed over to the police.

The accused pleading not guilty said that he knew nothing about the dhoties. But he was assaulted by the complainant and several others, and he received such injuries as necessitated his going to the hospital for treatment. The charge against him was quite false.

After the cross-examination of the complainant was over His Worship held that the complainant had lodged a false complaint and ordered him to pay Rs. 50 as compensation to the defendant.

PUBLISHERS IN TROUBLE.

V. N. Lele and C. P. Modi were placed before Mr. D. N. D Khandalawalla the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of committing breach of section 5 of the Press Act by publishing a Gujerati weekly paper named "Soneri Jal" without filing a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The first accused was defended by Mr. M. N. Talpade, pleader. The second accused was undefended.

It appeared that the first accused had published the "Soneri Jal," without making a declaration and he had undertaken not to publish any more issues of that paper on Mr. Patwardhan's (of the C. I. D.) informing him that a declaration was necessary and he had kept up that undertaking.

The second accused was found to have committed a similar offence with regard to "Sub-pol," another paper of his and he was warned at that time. Yet he had repeated the offence.

Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Talpade urged the Court to let go his client only with a warning as his was the only first offence and that too not committed with an intention of breaking the law.

His Worship reserved judgment till the 31st instant.

A PATHAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Inquest was held on the body of an unknown Pathan aged about 35 years at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning.

It appears that the deceased was seen going towards Sion from Kurla along the Railway lines, on May 23rd at about 6-30 p.m. A ticket collector at Sion asked him not to walk on the railway lines. The Pathan then went upto the platform and lay down there. He was very ill and hence was subsequently sent to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday.

The House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital deposed that in his opinion the man died of Dhatura poisoning. The contents of the stomach of the deceased were sent to the Chemical Analyser and pending his report Further inquiries were adjourned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA

Costa Fernandes (55) a Christian residing in the Kandawalla Chawl, Sonapur Lane, was going along Chira Bazar at 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant when a hack Victoria No. 1625 came from behind and knocked down Costa. He received serious injuries on his head, leg and hands He was removed to the G. T. Hospital. Where he succumbed to his injuries on Tuesday. Death was due to the fracture of the collar-bone.

At the inquest held on the deceased's body on Wednesday noon at the G. T. Hospital, a verrict of accidental death was recorded by the jury.

GIFTS TO MUNICIPAL SERVANT

A HEATED DEBATE.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Rao Bahadur Pai presiding.

After approving of the Commissioner's action in not taking legal steps against Mr. Balkisondas Seth, the defaulting contractor of the Municipality under the advice of the Municipal Solicitors and after transacting some other routine business, the Committee considered the following letter from the Municipal Auditors objecting to the payment of Rs. 400/- to Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, Special Engineer Tansa Completion Works.

AUDITOR'S OBJECTIONS.

"In the accounts of the 20th May, 1926 a cheque for Rs. 400 has been drawn in favour of Mr. H. J. Trivess-Smith, Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, to reimburse to him the cost of Electric Lights and Fans installed by him in the Municipal Bungalow at Malabar Hill. These buildings the works of which were carried out under a very irregular procedue (i.e., no plans and estimates, no sanction, no specific funds, etc.) were at a time the subject matter of hot discussion in the Corporation (Vide their Resolution No. 5546, dated the 25th September 1922.) From the Commissioner's letter No. 217, dated 11th September, 1922, underlying the above resolution it will be seen from the figures in the statement that the charges for the electric fittings were already incurred and charged off to works. It is not understood why these additional fittings were necessary. If additions were urgently required the previous sanction of the authority competent to sanction the charges should have been taken with full explanation before putting up the installation. No original bills for the works are forthcoming nor is the Special Engineer able to say what charges were actually incurred by him.

It appears from the workshop bills that the Municipal Engineer carried out these alterations under the verbal orders of Mr. Stonebridge. The Mechanical Engineer was, we think, not correct in carrying out any alterations or making any additions to Municipal buildings without an express order to him from the Commissioner. From the Special Engineer's memo to the Commissioner, No. T Estt. 7, dated 18th March 1926 (copy attached for ready reference) it will be seen that he is not in a position to produce original receipts for the amount spent by him with the exception of two bills aggregating Rs. 394-2-0. Of these one is for Rs. 360-8-0 being the cost of two English ceiling fans with regulators and the other for Rs. 33-10-0 on account of the charges incurred by the Mechanical Engineer. The first bill of Rs. 360-8-0 is not complete since no formal receipt of the Company acknowledging payment of the amount is attached to it. The Workshop charges were paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Municipal Fund on 4th April, 1924. Further from the Special Engineer's memo it appears that special sanitary fittings were a gift to him. It is a question whether such articles can be used on Municipal works without the special permission of the Corporation.

The sanitary and other fittings to the buildings were carried out by Messrs. Pallonji Edulji and Sons without any contract, and we presume that the special fittings were a gift from them. If our presumption is correct, we humbly think that the Special Engineer was not justified in accepting them without the special permission in writing from the Head of the Department. Such gifts from the contractors especially are in our opinion objectionable and should be discouraged. As the present charge claimed after a period of over 2 years is not supported by proper vouchers and as the payment seems irregular, we feel doubtful to pass it in audit We, therefore, request order of the Standing Committee in the matter."

MOTION OF ENQUIRY LOST.

Mr Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that the question before the Committee was a very serious one. One of the officers of the Corporation had received a particular gift from the contractors of the Municipality, and it was for them to consider whether such a practice could be allowed.

Mr. J. Boman Behram wanted to know whether Mr. Smith had obtained the permission of the Commissioner for making additions and alterations in the Municipal bungalow; and if he had not, whether such additions can be made without his permission.

Mr. Davis moved:—

"That with reference to their letter of 22nd May 1926, the Auditors may be informed that in the view of the circumstances, the Standing Committee agreed to the action of the Municipal Commissioner in purchasing the electric fans and light installation; and that the Commissioner be requested to report to the Standing Committee how he proposes to debit the cost."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded.

The Commissioner appealed to the members to decide the matter that very evening as Mr. Smith was going away only two days after. He said that the Commissioner had given his sanction to Mr. Smith's adding the light and fans in the Bungalow, and hence the Auditors were labouring under a misunderstanding.

After a heated debate over the subject Mr. J. Mehta's amendment was lost by a majority of 7 against 6.

Mr. J. Boman Behram also moved a similar amendment. It was lost by the Chairman's casting vote. The original proposition of Mr. Davis on being put to vote was carried.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNTHINKABLE

RESPONSIVISTS & SABARMATI PACT.

MADRAS SWARAJIST'S VIEWS.

MADRAS, May 25.

"We all want unity", declared Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, addressing a crowded meeting on the beach this evening. "But unity must be unity of direction, unity of method and unity of spirit." He said, the whole history of the Congress in recent times has been one of levelling down and down the programme, so as to broad-base and secure for it the greatest support from the people, but to go down further would be an unqualified surrender and the critics, who were saying that the Congress was endeavouring to obstruct other parties, were not speaking what was true. He dwelt on the attitude of the Responsive Co-operators, and said the acceptance of office to-day was altogether unthinkable. The days of petition and prayer were past. What was wanted was a dynamic spirit. Tamil Nadu and the Andhradesh had taken up the work of organizing the country for Swaraj first in hand, and he was sure the result at the poll would show that the year 1926 was the Swaraj Year.

Defending the nominations made by the Tamil Working Committee, he declared that in choosing the candidates the Committee had been solely concerned with loyalty, discipline and ability of the candidates. He pointed out that even communal justice, in a sense in which it was meant, had been provided for.

SWARAJ PARTY UNDULY CRITICISED.

Mr. Satyamurthy, who spoke later, complained against the Press which, he said, gave undue prominence to the critics of the Swaraj Party. He then referred to the comments made against Mr. Iyengar about his taking up the leadership of the Swaraj Party. He said Pandit Motilal Nehru was too honourable a man to retain the leadership for a moment longer than the party wanted him. The lion, he said, was king of the forests not by coronation or nomination but by its natural prowess. So rose the leader of the Swaraj Party by his own natural abilities. He then defended the part played by the Madras Swarajists in regard to the Sabarmati Pact and said that if they had to do it over again they would act in the same manner.

RESPONSIVISTS AND SABARMATI PACT.

Taking the audience into his confidence he said in the Sabarmati Pact it was agreed that instructions were to issue from the leaders as to the nature of the response, after which alone office was to be accepted. The condition, he said, was left out unwritten because Pandit Motilal believed in Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar. Pandit Nehru did not know that the Pact had been signed by the Responsivists with mental reservations till he found that Mr. Kelkar had begun to write in the "Maharatha" that the Swarajists climbed down, and that soon they would be full-fledged Responsivists. When Panditji came to know of the observations, he was no longer party to the Pact.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Mr. Satyamurthy then criticised the Responsivists for not having attended the A. I. C. C. meeting, and not having seen that the justest of men, Mahatma Gandhi, explained why he did not support the Commonwealth of India Bill, which he characterised as an innocent whim of an aged lady. He said he was not prepared to bind the fortunes of India to the chariot wheels of the Labour Party, especially when that Party's chances of success at election had been rendered more remote than ever by the general strike. The Bill was not before Parliament, as it had lapsed with the last session, and he said he worked against the Bill because of two of Dr. Besant's lieutenants, Mr. Shiva Rao and Major Graham Pole, who were calumniating the Swaraj Party in the columns of the English Press. They called them corrupt people and said they were a dead party. He said he could not forgive them.

Mr. M. K. Acharya and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, who followed, described the work of the Independents in the Assembly and requested the voters to teach an unforgettable lesson to Mr. Rangachariar if he should stand for re-election.—Free Press.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

FOUNDATION STONE LAID.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the National Medical College, Bombay, was performed on Wednesday evening by Mr. C. F. Andrews in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The College building is to be erected on a plot near the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital on the Lamington Road so that the students can make use of the hospital.

The College is at present urgently in need of Rs. 6 lakhs for a building of its own with fully equipped laboratories; and the faith that promoted the College authorities in their patriotic work and helped them so far to its fifth year will, it is the firm belief of the conductors, enable it to achieve its object step by step.

IN SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

After the stone was well and truly laid Dr. P. Kothare in proposing a vote of thanks said had it not been for the generous assistance of Dr. A. L. Nair in founding the hospital the College would have disappeared long ago. The College was created specially for the purpose of serving humanity in the mofussil. The course was cheap and of comparatively short duration. Their aim was to give the students sufficient knowledge to enable them to displace the quacks in the districts and give medical aid to the suffering humanity. They had got a fine Board of Trustees now in whom they all would have full confidence.

PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY

NEED FOR REFORM,

Four years having elapsed since the signing of the Bombay Prostitution Committee's Report, the Vigilance Association of Bombay has done a useful service in republishing the report in order "to remind people of the recommendations made by expert opinion and to press forward now the necessity for action on the lines laid down then."

The following is a short preface to its republication, summarising the main features of Social Purity Work in the interim and outlining the policy of the near future:—

RETROSPECT 1922-1926.

These four years mark but the beginning in the struggle against the Social Evil. It is too soon to expect much marked result. Progress, however, has been made. First, according to the recommendations of the Committee of 1921, the Vigilance Association has been started—a body representative of all communities, correlating all rescue and preventive work in the city and pledged to advance the claims of Social Purity. Secondly, the Prostitution Act of 1923 has been passed by which some of the recommendations of the Prostitution Committee have been given legal force. This Act is satisfactory only, as the Home Member described it in the debate in the Legislative Council,—"as a 'preliminary' attack against commercialised vice." Thirdly, in 1924, the Bombay Children Act was passed. The crying need of such a piece of legislation is clearly expressed in the report before us It must be rememberd with shame that this need has only been supplied in theory and not in practice—as although nearly two years have elapsed, the Act is still inoperative. This means a large field of preventive work remains closed to us to-day and a large amount of rescue work is being accumulated for to-morrow. Fourthly, in 1925, the Age of Consent Bill was passed. This raising of the age of consent to 13 and 14 years for married and unmarried girls respectively can only be regarded as the first step towards more radical reform in the future.

PURIFY OUTLOOK TO-DAY.

A comparison of the events of the last four years with the recommendations made in this Report shows that much has been left undone. Four things stand out on our programme to-day. First, the need of social reform to remove some of the most preventable causes of prostitution. Secondly, the necessity for providing more homes and schools to accommodate women and children to be rescued from bad surroundings. Thirdly, the amendment and extension of the Prostitution Act itself. Some important amendments dealing with solicitation are now before the Legislative Council—owing mainly to the efforts of the Vigilance Association. The scope of the Act, however, is still limited to the city of Bombay and should be extended to the whole Presidency. The policy of toleration by segregation is still in force and it is up to us patiently to work for that eventual abolition, recommended by the Committee of 1921-1922. The problem we face is too gigantic for abolition to be practicable at one fell swoop. Let us work by *degrees*—removing brothels from tramways, closing the most insanitary houses and repatriating up-country and foreign girls—until when the main branches have been lopped off and the roots laid bare, the mighty tree of evil may be safely felled. This cannot be done until our fourth crying need has been satisfied—the education of public opinion. Only with that can the demand for prostitution be lessened. Only with that will Government and Police be spurred into effective action. The depth of official apathy may be guaged by the fact that the Police Reports, both for the city and the Presidency of Bombay 1924-1925, omit all reference to convictions made under the Prostitution Act at all.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

	26th May, 1926
Previous Closing Rate	18.33
To-day's Opening Rate	18.37
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.40
Difference	+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

	25th May 1926.
Previous Closing Rate	9.59
To-day's Opening Rate	9-62
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9·64
Difference	+.05

Khandi Market	343-0-0
Sewri Market	Closed

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

In the Share Market jutes opened almost unchanged this morning and after some minor fluctuations remained steady. There was not much doing in the higher denominations but sellers showed no inclination to part with scrip. Later rates for Howrah and Clive gave way on selling pressure Coals displayed no alteration in the almost complete absence of outside support. Teas have continued a steady feature though the volume of transactions has dwindled to some extent. Miscellaneous disclosed no activity with the exception of sustained support for good class investment stocks. Imperial Banks improved further in response to the existing demand. Government securities were an advancing market and the tone was strong.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 78/3; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 109/2; 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 107/12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 107/12; do 1932 108/15.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1635.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 15/12; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway 151.

Jutes:—Auckland 185; Anglo-India 352; Birla 6/10; Clive 27/10; Delta 437/8; Fort Gloster 700; Fort William 229/8; Gouripore 594; Howrah 33/12; Kamarhatty 482/8; Kanknarrah 399; Kelvin 719; Kinnison 864/8; Lansdowne 211/8; National 25/12; Reliance 53; Union 477/8.

Coals:—Damagurria 11/8, Pench Valley 16/8.

Miscellaneous:—Thornycroft 1/12; Associated Hotel ord. 5/12; B. I. Corporation ord 4/10; Calcutta Tramway ord 13/4; Madan Theatres 3/5.

Tea Companies:—Basmatia 24/8; Betjan 33/4; Central Cachar 130; Hapjan Parbut 4; Hattikhira 32/4; Hasimara 40; Joybirpara 30/8; Jutlibari 22; New Samanbagh 47/4; Rutema 18/12· Sapoi 23/12; Tezpore 14; Tirrihannah 21/8, Tumsong 20/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was 1s. 5 29/32d. and Demand Bills were 1s. 5 15/16d.—A. P

NEW RECRUITS TO INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

It is reported that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, President of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale Editor of the "Maharatta" have joined the Indian National Party.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lawrence dined with the Hon. the Ministers at the Club, Mahableshwar, on Tuesday, the 25th May.

The Governor-General has given his assent to the Presidency Area (Emergency) Security Act 1926 which was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on May 18.

It is undersood that attempts at rapprochement between two parties of Akalis have not succeeded and the settlement is likewise given up. The general meeting of Shiromani Akali Dal will be held at Akal Takht, Amritsar on 9th June to consider certain resolution and elect a president for the forthcoming Sarbat Khasa Conference that meets here on June 10 and 11.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1926.

THE REASON WHY.

The papers received by last mail from England indicate that the Pundits in Fleet Street were busy finding out the reason why of the Calcutta riots, although the absorbing topic of immediate and very proximate interest to them was the general strike. The Die-Hard Press in England has hastened to draw certain conclusions from the recent unfortunate explosion of communal passions in Calcutta. These conclusions are of the kind which serve the familiar cause it promotes the moment it has an occasion to speak about Indian affairs. It is a foregone conclusion with the Die-Hards in England that Indians are incapable of self-government, that they are incompetent to preserve peaceful relations amongst themselves, if the strong controlling hand of a foreign central authority is weakened, and that all the "unrest" is due to the "Reforms" which have "weakened British prestige".

According to the "Saturday Review" the situation is extremely gloomy in India. The reason is given in a particularly pessimistic paragraph on the Calcutta riots. "In 1919", this bulwark of Conservative opinion in England says, "the Government of this country started the scramble for power in India; these are its early consequences, and worse may follow". This is a terrible warning to the British people and the journal draws attention to the discovery it has made that Marwaris in Calcutta import goondas as bodyguards and then these goondas remain in the city as blackguards, and that "apart from the goondas, the population of that great city consists of the softest races in India". "Yet", the journal proceeds to lament, "order cannot be restored there"! It does not say a word about the absence of Lord Lytton and his Government from Calcutta while the riots were in progress, about the refusal of that Government to accept the help of Congress and Khilafat volunteers to check disorder or about the lethargy which had invaded the police administration of Calcutta, which had failed to benefit by the Goonda Act already passed by the Bengal Legislative Council. It is convenient for the purpose of damning the agitation for Home Rule in India to point to the "Reforms" as the cause of the riots, and the "Saturday Review" hastens to do so. That the "Reforms" have not a little to do with the riots is true but not in the sense meant by the "Saturday Review." These "Reforms" have brought about the substitution of the Brown bureaucracy for the White bureaucracy only in such a manner and to such an extent as to retain the hold of Britain over India and to weaken the force of the national struggle for real freedom. They have stimulated the petty squabbles for the loaves and fishes of office without giving to the representatives of the people that effective control over the administration which alone can secure an equitable and permanent adjustment of these squabbles.

In happy contrast with the views of the "Saturday Review" the Liberal paper "The Nation and the Athenaeum", makes some attempt at least to analyse the causes of the communal disorders in India. The results of its research do not, unfortunately, travel beyond the statement that "the immediate causes of the conflict, apart from what Lord Olivier has called bad religious manners, remain obscure". But it is some relief to find that it has resisted the temptation of attributing them to the "Reforms" in the manner of the "Saturday Review" and says that "the efforts of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his friends to fix the responsibility upon the authors of the Reformed Constitution are merely fantastic." It has not escaped its observation that Lord Lytton, who was reviewing the situation from Darjeeling "hourly and from every point of view" did return later to Calcutta "in response to appeals and taunts" but we hope it will not omit to note that after his return the only antidote he could prescribe for the malady was to ask the Legislative Council to invest the Police with additional powers of arbitrary arrest and detention in order to cover up the official sins of omission and commission. The fact is that except Lord Olivier and a few other Radicals and Socialists, no English political group has cared to understand why India has been subject recently to a series of communal conflagrations. English interest in these matters is not aroused unless the vested rights in India of the ruling race are affected. When "sedition" has to be checked, the forces of Law and Order are very much in evidence, and Indians are informed that the "long arm of the Sarkar" is powerful enough to prevent the expression of "disaffection". But when mischief-makers from the two largest Indian communities are successful in disturbing public peace, then that "long arm" is found to be unwilling to move. Our Liberal friends, who are anxious to bestow upon the bureaucracy autocratic powers ostensibly to check communal riots, forget this and are fooled into the belief that an Executive so armed can prevent such disorders. It will never be able to do so. It is the leaders of both communities, as Mr. Sen Gupta very sensibly pointed out recently, who must make a genuine effort to come to an understanding regarding the differences, very trivial in themselves, which cause bitterness and distrust between them. They and they alone, if only they persist in their efforts, can promote and preserve communal peace.

A RAY OF HOPE.

While the enemies of Indian efforts towards freedom have begun to exult over what they call the "burial" of the Bengal Pact, to all sincere well-wishers of the country who realise that Swaraj is impossible without an amicable understanding between Hindus and Muslims which will ensure communal amity, there is a ray of hope in the statement issued by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta narrating the unfortunate closing scenes of the Krishnagar Conference. This responsible statement from the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee bears eloquent testimony to the sense of gravity with which the Congress leaders in Bengal envisage the communal problem. It is noticeable that the Subjects-Committee of the Krishnagar Conference had passed a resolution regarding the Bengal Pact the day before the feeling against Mr. Sasmal ran high and distorted the clarity of political vision of many of its delegates. The resolution said "that having regard to the present state of feeling, the Committee should not recommend any resolution on the Serajgunje Hindu-Muslim Pact to the open Conference". That was the right attitude to take up in the circumstances. Mrs. Naidu speaks the truth, bitter though it is, that few even among the staunchest and boldest patriots have remained immune from communal frenzy and are at present in a proper mood or position to bring a dispassionate and balanced judgment to the consideration of vital and far-reaching issues. What is needed is that before any political body composed of all communities like the Indian National Congress or any of its provincial branches is asked to declare its opinion upon the need for abrogation of any communal understanding, leaders from each community ought to be allowed sufficient time to explore the matter fully and suggest additions or alterations to any such understanding. At the Krishnagar Conference the Subject-Committee's proposal would have given them the requisite time. It is easy for a body of malcontents to destroy in a huff a piece of practical constructive work by simply voting it down; it is not so easy to suggest an enlightened revision of it. Mr. Sen Gupta and his friends in both camps will have to apply themselves to this task now.

INDIAN CLAIMS IGNORED.

It is not surprising to learn, from the special cable which we publish elsewhere, that well-informed circles in Geneva show great interest in the protests lodged with the authorities of the forthcoming International Conference against the nomination of Sir Arthur Froom to represent Indian employers. For it must strike as very amazing to every disinterested observer to find a Britisher representing India at this important international gathering. At the forthcoming Conference important questions affecting shipping industry are to be discussed. It is true that hitherto Britishers have dominated this industry in this country. But Indian enterprise in this direction has been of no mean character and, in view of the fact that Indians have obtained a considerable control of this industry, an Indian should have been nominated by the Government of India to represent the employers' interests. One of the objects of Lord Inchcape's last visit to India is reported to have been to secure the nomination of a representative of his own firm. If that was the object it has been achieved and the Government of India, who have always shown themselves to be under the influence of European commercial and financial interests, added insult to the injury they did to India in ignoring the just claim of an Indian by asking Mr. Nawottam Morarji to go as an advisor to Sir Arthur Froom! As our special cable shows, well-informed circles in Geneva do not approve of the action taken by the Government and will fully support any application made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other similar public bodies to invalidate the Government nomination. We trust the Indian Merchants' Chamber will take immediate measures in this direction and authorise Mr. S. N. Haji, who will be examined by the Credential Committee on the opening day of the Conference, to act on their behalf.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

V.

How Hyderabad was ruined politically, morally and financially as a result of the British policy during the period of fifty years, since the subsidiary treaty was concluded with the Nizam has been very graphically described by Mr. Wilfred Blunt in the following words: "At that date one of the old Leonine treaties was made by Lord Wellesley with the Nizam in virtue of which a force of the East India Company's troops was quartered on the country at the country's expense. The internal affairs of the State were, shortly after, and in defiance of the treaty which had guaranteed the absolute independence of the Nizam, put under the management of the British Resident whose orders seem to have been precisely what Sir Evelyn Baring's have been for the last years at Cairo, that is to say, to assume the whole management of the Government while repudiating all responsibility for results. Nor were these at Hyderabad at all different from those we are witnessing in Egypt. Unable to find honest men willing to accept the position of mere tools in his hands for the Company's profit, the Resident was constantly reduced to employing native agents the worst and least scrupulous the country afforded. Peculation and disorder of every kind were tolerated on the sole condition of loyalty to the Company's interest; places for Englishmen were multiplied; fortunes were accumulated; and the Resident himself corrupted by the atmosphere of vice he had encouraged, ended by sharing the general demoralization. The Nizam on his side reduced to impotence and deprived of conside ration, power or responsibility, retired from the scene in dudgeon to his palace whence for many years he hardly issued and where he spent his days ingloriously. If he reappeared at all in public, it was in connection with some intrigue which still further condemned him; and thus infected like a caged leopard with the moral sores of captivity and inaction he dozed his life away." Nothing could more vividly describe, the degraded condition of this vassal of the British.

Salisbury's Special Pleading.

The British Government have been conscious from the beginning of the inherent defect of their legal title to hold Berar against the Nizam. They have, however, been resorting to an equitable consideration irrespective of the treaty rights and claimable by them. "It was no light matter to transfer a populous and wealthy province which had enjoyed for more than twenty years the benefits of British rule to the administration of a Native State however well conducted" so wrote the Government of India about the memorial submitted by Sir Salar Jung. The reply of Lord Salisbury's Government to this memorial of the regent ministers of Hyderabad, is an excellent specimen of special pleading which grabbing diplomacy alone can invent. Lord Salisbury laid down a novel maxim that the previous written negotiations of a treaty could never be used for the interpretation of the same. This doctrine has been asserted on "the practice of nations." Lord Salisbury had not quoted chapter and verse from any international law. He also disowns the pronouncements and assurances conveyed by the authorized agents of the British Government for the right understanding of any treaty or for explaining any omission not found in the formal engagement. These prepostrous arguments may be ignored as the outcome of diplomacy. But a very weighty consideration has been advanced for non-rendition of Berar on the ground of the vested interest of the people of Berar.

People of Berar Not Consulted.

It is amusing, however, to find how this consideration, namely, the well-being of the people of Berar has been manipulated to conceal self-interest as though the right of self-determination was granted to the people of Berar. As a matter of fact the wishes of the people of Berar were never consulted by any one. Neither were they asked to express their opinion when Berar was forcibly taken over by the treaty of 1853 nor when its rendition was claimed by the Nizam in 1872. Lord Salisbury asserted: "A very strong presumption exists in such a case in disturbing a state of things which was not only sanctioned by treaty but is now established by usage. It may be at least confidently said that a thickly peopled territory could not be transferred from one system to the other without a disturbance in the most important circumstances of life being felt by every class of the population." If really this was the dominant motive in withholding Berar from the Nizam was it not necessary to ascertain the wishes of the people by taking a plebiscite or by a referendum. The Government would then have been in a better position to marshal this argument in their favour. The memorial of Sir Salar Jung had offered the guarantee of vested interests created by the British occupation of Berar. The regent ministers, however, had not suggested any special form of Government to the people of Berar. Lord Salisbury's Government dilated upon the relative merits of the British system of Government and that which prevailed in the dominions of the Nizam. It also pertinently observed that the interest of the Empire at large and especially of the adjoining population and the character of the administrative system which takes root in Nizam's dominion are considerations germane to such an issue as the minister desired to raise. Lord Salisbury, however, admitted that it would be necessary to make good a very strong case, of advantage on the whole to those who would be affected to over-bear the weighty presumption which treaties and the actual wellbeing of the assigned districts have established against a change. The reply concluded with the option to bring under general revision the whole of the treaty arrangements between two Governments leaving the discretion to the British Government to deal with the question in any manner which they would thing expedient. Lord Salisbury's dispatch, therefore, did not close the door against any discussion of this subject in future and secondly it suggested that an undoubtedly preponderating advantage to the people concerned must be offered before the question of rendition would be allowed to come into the pale of practical politics.

A Threadbare Argument.

The memorial of His Exalted Highness satisfied both these conditions. On the undertaking given by Lord Salisbury's Government it was not open to Lord Reading to dismiss this application for revision on the ground of "res judicata." The concluding portion of Lord Salisbury's reply did not justify such a decision. One, however, regrets to find that there is reiteration of the threadbare argument of "res judicata" throughout the reply given by Lord Reading. It was really in fairness due to the public that Lord Reading's dispatches to the Secretary of State for India anent the two memorials ought to have been published. They would have explained the cause of the

(Continued on page 8.)

WHO WAS RAJA BIMB?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question is now asked 'Who was Raja Bimb?' This is in order to find out if the Raja deserves his name to be immortalised in association with one of the highways at Mahim, a suburb of Bombay, having regard to the proposal to do so which is at present before the Bombay Municipal Corporation. I am, therefore tempted to avail myself of this opportunity to place before your readers, in a succinct form, the information that is forthcoming about the Raja and his connection with the Mahim Suburb.

The late Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji has left the following on record as to this connection of the Raja and the "Mahim Woods". The Rao Bahadur says, while writing of the migration of the Pathare Prabhu community from Paithan to the Northern Konkan as far as Bombay:—

"Our ancestors are described as having left their seat of Government in the latter part of the twelfth century or the first part of the thirteenth century and, having travelled through Khandesh and descending the Vindhyadri and Sahyadri Mountains, to have settled themselves in what was once called, and is still known as, the Northern Konkan. Salsette and Revadunda were their rendezvous, and their chief, named Bim or Bhim Raja, made the City of Chumpavutee the seat of his government and occupied Mahim, as far as the extremity of the Mahim Woods, or what is now known as Dadar and which was at that time separated from Worley, Parel, Dharavi and Sion by a creek."

Bimb Raja was a Prince of Deogiri (modern Daulatabad). He was the second son of Ramchandrarao, the King of Deogiri. Of him the late Mr. Ramchandra Vinayek Ranjit has left the following on record while writing of him in another connection:—

"Ramchandrarao went to see Alla-uddin, Emperor of Delhi on invitation, taking with him his second son, Bimbdeo or Bimb. This was in 1286. The Emperor was much pleased to see young Bimb, poured his love over him, called him his son even, and, as such, suffixed the term of 'shah' to his name, which became Bimbshah. The suffix 'Shah' indicated the elevation of the boy to the dignity of the 'Prince.' In 1290, however, the Mussalman King became hostile to Ramchandrarao and invaded his dominion and defeated him. About this time, forestalling the overthrow of his kingdom, Ramchandrarao, asked Bimb to proceed to Northern Konkan, which was a part of his possessions, and begin his rule there. Bimbshah accordingly went to Northern Konkan, took charge of the province and then proceeded towards Bombay and reached Mahim near Dadar and divided his new territory of Northern Konkan into 12 principalities." (Mr. Ranjit adds that this information is contained in the 'Firman,' dated 'Hijri' 1901, i.e. 1455 A.D., written in Persian by the Subha-Nawab of Damaun, named Chandkhan).

I hope this brief information will convince your readers that Raja Bimb's name has been connected with that of Mahim since 1290, and that, therefore, it is but in the fitness of things that it should be continued to be permanently associated with Mahim.—Yours, etc.,

A PATHARE PRABHU.

Bombay, May 23.

P.S.—Mr. Ranjit further says thus, relying on Warden's Landed Tenures in Bombay:—

After Bimb Raja had established and developed Mahim, he invited the people of Gujrat to Mahim and through them started the 'Bunia' business there. (Ranjit's "Origin and Progress of the Pathare Prabhus.")

Notes of the Day.

Wasted Advice.

The "Indian Daily Mail" is under a delusion. It suggests to the Government of India that "they should urge the British Government to intervene to secure honourable terms for the gallant Riffs and their Chief". The "Mail" informs the Government of India that the Riffi Chief's "brave struggle for independence has evoked the admiration of the whole world". That may be, but it is not the tradition of British policy chivalrously to intervene when weaker non-European nations go to the wall. Much less will the British Government allow "a subordinate branch" of their own to offer suggestions in this matter. The League of Nations ought really to intervene and prevent this cruel crushing out of existence of a brave people. But the League under the dominance of Anglo-French diplomacy had not even the decency and courage to compel France and Spain to allow the humanitarian efforts of the Red Crosss to reach the wounded Riffi. The quality of mercy and justice of Imperialist powers is alas! considerably adulterated by mercenary ends, and France and England are agreed to wink at each other's cruelties while enlarging their economic and political power.

The Triple Problem.

The French Press is greatly exercised about finding as to what were the exact motives which actuated Signor Mussolini in making his spectacular voyage to Tripoli. The anti-German element in France likes to believe that it will be an excellent arrangement if Italy, flattered by Mussolini into the belief that she is going to be a great Over-seas Power, is helped into developing into one by giving her a mandate for the old German colonies in Africa. The League of Nations should be persuaded to do this, according to the opinion of a section of French publicists who desire a closer political association between Italy and France. They find that Italy has a triple problem to solve. She has at present no control over territories which can produce iron and coal, and is anxious to possess some. She has to find an outlet for her surplus population and she must satisfy the national pride of her people, who are persistently being told by Mussolini that they have a great Imperial future. If this triple problem can be solved at the expense of German commercial and political interests in Africa, chauvinist opinion in France will be glad.

The Only Way.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been busy recently in the Punjab preaching the gospel of Responsive Co-operation, which makes an irresistible appeal to the neo-Liberals who call themselves even now Congressmen but whose great quarrel with the Congress is that that body still retains a wider and an All-India outlook. The doctrine of making the "Reforms" work for all they are worth flourishes in an atmosphere in which each community is striving to get a slice of material benefit in the shape of official appointments and otherwise out of the "Reforms". In the Punjab the idea has appealed to narrow-minded elements in each community, but, fortunately, the masses still remain unaffected by it, as was shown by the success Dr. Satyapal and Shaikh Sarajuddin and other Congress leaders have had in holding a meeting under Congress auspices to refute Pundit Malaviya's arguments. The only way out of the present morass of communal biekerings is to create that healthier outlook which will make the voter realise that the interest of *all* the communities will be safe in the keeping of Congressmen who are returned to the Legislatures, not to promote sectional ends but to guard national interests. The patriotic decision of the Behar Khilafat Committee to contest the general election on the Congress ticket deserves to be followed by all communal organisation. As Pandit Motilal points out, this decision will do more to restore Hindu-Muslim unity than any number of separate sectional movements.

A Severe Loss.

We regret that on Monday the Servants of India Society suffered a most distressing loss in the burning down by an outbreak of fire, which could not be controlled, the building in Poona where was located the "Aryabhushan" Press. A message from Poona states that almost all the contents were reduced to ashes. The total loss will, according to a rough estimate given by Mr. G. K. Deodhar, run into several lakhs. There will be general regret at his announcement that the daily and weekly "Dnyan Prakash" and the Society's English weekly "The Servant of India" as well as the journal devoted to problems relating to Indian States, called "Sausthani Swaraj" will have to suspend publication. We hope the Society will succeed in making rapid arrangements to print them in another place. The "Dnyan Prakash" is the oldest vernacular journal in Poona and, apart from its politics, its educative value is by no means inconsiderable. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the Society and we trust that the public in every part of the country, where its members have engaged themselves in beneficent social and humanitarian activities, will give prompt and adequate financial assistance to it to enable it to make up the loss and carry on its good work.

THIRD ERUPTION AT HOKKAIDO.

HOUSES & FARMS SWEPT AWAY.

HEART-RENDING SCENES.

LONDON, May 26.

Tokio.—An eye-witness of the eruption at Hokkaido says that the third eruption was the worst as it freed a mountain lake with the result that the wall of water thirty feet high swept down the hill-side obliterating farms and houses, whilst lava poured down from two craters, engulfing farms and villages. Railway fatalities were lessened owing to the fact that many people warned by preliminary rumblings escaped before the eruption and flood, and also as the calamity occurred in day-time. Many farmers working in fields were saved though they lost the whole of their families who remained in villages and are demented owing to grief.

The train from Ashigawa warned by rumblings turned back and escaped from the engulfing lava. The embankment at one village checked the flood of lava, enabling most of the inhabitants to escape, but two hundred villagers of Kamifurano were washed away. It is feared that Matsuyama and Spa have been totally destroyed. Many bodies are floating down the Furano river which has overflowed adding to misery and hampering the work of rescuers. Thousands are homeless.—Reuter.

DAMAGE OF 2 MILLION YEN

FURTHER ERUPTION FEARED

LONDON, May 26.

Tokio.—A message from Hokkaido states that 144 bodies have been recovered. The damage due to the eruption is estimated at two million yen. Fog is hampering rescue work. The volcano is still emitting ashes intermittently and further eruption is feared.—Reuter.

STREAM OF RUNNING LAVA.

SEVERAL VILLAGES SUBMERGED

LONDON, May 25.

Tokio.—A message from Hokkaido says that the reports of casualties from the volcano vary considerably but it is officially learned that 100 bodies have been recovered and that 20 people have been seriously injured and 200 slightly. There were three violent eruptions. The first resulted in a stream of lava damming the river Mie which consequently flooded the countryside, hurling down rocks, trees and mud, which glogged the river Furyono, thereby increasing the floods and submerging several small villages. Nearly two miles of railway have been destroyed but the relief train with 800 helpers has arrived.—Reuter.

SOME DEAD AND INJURED BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, May 26.

Tokio.—The Governor of the prefecture of Hokkaido reports that 100 dead and over 200 injured have been recovered from lava, and that 1,000 persons are still missing.—Reuter.

MUNICH TRAIN DISASTER

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

MUNICH, May 24.

Twenty-four persons have been killed and many injured in a collision between two passenger trains—Reuter.

LATER.

Both trains were crowded with excursionists. The last two carriages of one train were reduced to atoms. Passengers were excricated with the greatest difficulty and mos of the killed were terribly mutilated. Seventy persons were injured.—Reuter's Special Service.

33 KILLED: 100 INJURED.

LONDON, May 26.

Munich.—The casualties in the train accident are thirty-three killed and one hundred injured.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S READINESS TO GRANT SWARAJ.

MR. NORTON DEPLORES COMMUNAL TENSION.

MADRAS, May 25.

The friends and admirers of Mr. Eardly Norton presented him with an address at his residence at Kodaikanal. They alluded to Mr. Norton's services in the early days of the Congress and his legal eminence.

In the course of his reply, in delivering which he was moved to two tears, Mr. Eardly Norton thanked them for their kindness. Referring to the political situation, he said England was ready to grant Swaraj provided India could keep it. He deplored the communal tension which he said was delaying the advent of Swaraj.—Free Press.

ABDEL KRIM'S SURRENDER.

TRIBES SUBMITTING.

FRANCO-SPANISH OFFENSIVE TELLS.

LONDON, May 26.

It is officially announced that Abdel Krim has surrendered.—Reuter.

UNDER PROTECTION OF FRANCE.

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—Abdel Krim will be taken to Taza. He has put himself and his family under the protection of France.

Abdel Krim before entering the French lines sent back all French, Spanish and native prisoners.—Reuter.

FRANCE TO CONTINUE THE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, May 25.

Paris.—The Cabinet has decided that Abdel Krim's letter to M. Steeg does not justify the discontinuance of the offensive.—Reuter.

TRIBES SUBMITTING

FRENCH ATTEMPT AT "RAPPROCHEMENT"

LONDON, May 25.

The Cabinet decided that the submission of the tribes continued with such rapidity that the submission of all could be expected shortly. Abdel Krim was believed to be fleeing towards the North. His letter was vague and could not modify the progress of the operations in which the French losses were very small and which were accompanied with effective and generous policy of rapprochement with the tribes. The stoppage of operations at the present time would only delay pacification.—Reuter's Special.

HOW POLAND ESCAPED DICTATORSHIP.

PILSUDSKI INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, May 26.

Warsaw.—How Poland escaped dictatorship was explained by Pilsudski, who interviewed by Reuter, said:—

"For the past six months I had been striving for the execution of moral and political reforms in Poland, particularly in the Army. What particularly annoyed me was the impunity enjoyed by the new rich. This decided me to act but only against the Government and not against the President."

Pilsudski regretted the President's refusal to treat with him and the failure of his attempts at mediation. He did not desire dictatorship which would throw the whole burden of affairs on one man whereas arduous daily toil of many was necessary for the reform of the state. Pilsudski was proud of having accomplished something unique—carrying out the coup d'etat which he immediately legalised, a sort of revolution without revolutionary results.

Pilsudski evaded the question whether he would accept Presidency. He said he was awaiting nomination of a number of candidates whom he would afterwards summon to his house and demand joint undertaking that they will not have any connexion with political parties, banks, business groups and similar interests.—Reuter.

SWAMI VISWANANDA ARRESTED.

FOR DISOBEYING MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS

CALCUTTA, May 26.

A Midnapore message states that Swami Viswananda, who had been prohibited under Section 144 by the District Magistrate of Midnapore from entering Kharagpore for two months, on account of the Hindu-Muslim riots and the high tension of communal feelings, was arrested on Monday at the Kharagpore Railway Station for disobeying the order. The Swami was placed on trial under Section 188 I.P.C. and on refusing to furnish bail has been remanded to custody.—Free Press of India.

LOVE AND TOLERANCE.

BUDDHA'S SOVEREIGN TRUTHS.

THEIR VITAL NEED TO-DAY.

2550TH JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

The 2550th Birthday of Bhagwan Buddha was celebrated on Wednesday night in the compound of Messrs. N. Powell and Company, at Lamington Road, when a large number of people were present. Mr. C. F Andrews, who presided, delivered a lengthy and impressive address, and appropriately enough the celebrations took place under a Bo tree, in the shadow of which Gautoma became the Buddha or the Enlightened.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. K. Natarajan in asking Mr. Andrews to take the chair said Mr. Andrews had devoted his life to the study of the teachings and life of Buddha, and he was glad that even in these days Buddha's teachings had some influence on the world at large.

Mr. Andrews read a letter from Mahatma Gandhi wishing the meeting success and hoping that the original intention of the founders would be realised.

MR. ANDREWS' SPEECH.

Mr. Andrews said:—

It is a very great happiness indeed to me, as a Christian, to be invited so kindly by you all to preside over this meeting in order to consecrate the memory of Gautama, the Lord Buddha, on the two thousand five hundred and fiftieth anniversary after his birth in the north of India near to the Himalayan snows.

Ever since my coming to India, more than twenty-two years ago, the amazing attraction of his gracious personality has grown upon me. Furthermore, in my travels to and fro about the world, his transforming influence has been made visible to me in countless human lives from the Indian community in South Africa to the dwellers in the islands of the Pacific Ocean. I have met and talked with his true followers, living to-day, in Ceylon and Malaya and on the borders of Tibet, in Burma and Java, in China and in Japan, and I rejoice more than I can possibly tell you that his adored memory is being revived in India itself, the place of his birth.

BUDDHA, CHRIST AND GANDHI.

I have tried in some of the numbers of the Modern Review to relate what a spiritual revolution this growing attraction of the Buddha produced in my own life. There I described how it was in South Africa, in 1913-14, while I was in the company of Mahatma Gandhi who seemed to me to reproduce in a living form the teaching of the Lord Buddha himself that I began to perceive the intimate relation between the Buddhist doctrine of *Ahimsa* and the teching of Christ in the Sermon on the Mount. It was to the great poet, Robindranath Tagore, to Gopal Krishno Gokhale, and Mahatma Gandhi himself, that I first narrated my conclusions, which did not seem at all strange to them, but seemed strange indeed to me with my own intensely Western mind and Western outlook at that time. All three welcomed them with the fulness of love, and encouraged me to continue my search after truth.

But it was at Borobudur, in Java, that the great spiritual revolution took place in my own view of life. In the days which I spent there in solitude, the whole history of the human existence on this planet seemed to come before me in those sculptured stones. Once and for all the purely Western perspective was left behind. There came to me a new vision of humanity, in the East, intimately bound up with the supreme personality of the Lord Buddha, himself. That vision has never faded from my mind and it is vividly present to-day.

THREE SOVEREIGN TRUTHS.

Therefore, on this new anniversary,—this new Jubilee—after another fifty years have been completed, I shall mention in outline three aspects of the Lord Buddha's teaching, wherein he was the very first to bring home three vital, sovereign truths to the masses of mankind in the East.

Let me make clear, that I do not imply that the truths he taught had never been adumbrated before. There were "enlightened" ones before Gautama. There was Akenhaton in Egypt, whose greatness as a religious reformer we are only discovering in our own age. There was Moses, the Prophet of Israel, with his descendants. There was Zoroaster in Persia. There were the moral teachers in early Greece. Lao-tze, in China, independently discovered much that Gautama revealed. But their inspiration was on the whole somewhat local. They did not penetrate permanently and vitally the masses of mankind. The truths they foreshadowed did not reach down to the common people—the slave, the out-caste, the savage, the aboriginal. They did not affect millions of the human race, far from the place of the Prophet's birth and from the seat of his influence while living in the world. They did not actually create a new and vital transformation in the mass of the human race, lifting it almost bodily from the dust and setting it once and for all on a higher spiritual plane. But Gautama, the Buddha, appears to me to have actually achieved this. The whole of human history took a new turn from the date of his enlightenment under the Bo tree.

AHIMSA.

The first of these three sovereign dynamic truths was the truth of non-retaliation—Ahimsa. He gave with living power the new word to mankind "Evil *cannot* be overcome by evil but only by good." Before this time, the law of righteousness in human society had been based on retaliation—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." But Gautama, the Buddha, was the first to declare, on an uncompromising and universal scale, which moved the masses of mankind, that this retributive justice is not the highest law of man's spirit, but that divine compassion carries with it a surer and a greater justice—the justice of love. "Overcome", he cried, "evil by goodness: conquer untruth by truth: overcome anger by love." Such words had never been said in human history before with such moving power and by such a dynamic spiritual personality.

ECHOES IN SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

Such words, let me repeat, had been said before. But they had not gripped the heart of mankind. Now—with the vast personality of the Buddha behind them—they reverberated to the farthest shores of the world. They reached to Alexandria in the West, and to the islands of the Pacific in the East. Their effect is to be traced in the Rock Edicts of Asoka; in the carved sculptures of Borobudur in Java; amid the ruins of Angkhor in Cambodia; in the temples of Kyoto and Nikko in Japan, and in the treasured paintings rescued from the desert sand in Chinese Turkestan. Nay further, I have been convinced myself (though the story is too long to tell) that the Sermon on the Mount, which Christ preached by the waters of the Sea of Galilee, contains echoes of the Buddhist teaching uttered in the plains of Northern India more than five hundred years before. The *historic* links of connection, historians may decide; but the sameness of the sovereign truth itself may be seen and judged by all.

UNIVERSAL LOVE.

The second of these three sovereign truths appears to me to be this. Compassion in sorrow and suffering and mortality makes the whole human race akin. Gautama, the Buddha, was the first spiritual genius to find a universal basis in religion, not in the intellect, but in the heart. The Upanishads had already revealed an intellectual unity. "Tat Tvan Asi" had been already declared as a final truth of man's soul; but its practical basis and application had not been clearly revealed till the Buddha came. The story of the Princess, who had lost her child and wished for comfort, is well known. The answer of the Buddha to her grief strikes the universal note:

"Know", he said, "that the whole wide world weeps with thy woe."

Thus the compassion of the Buddha broke down all barriers of caste and race and creed and country. The new Faith made humanity one for the first time. The Buddhist monks went out to distant lands across the mountains and seas because there was no far or near, where universal love was concerned. It is impossible to enter enter into details and relate the wonder of what I saw at Borobudur those noble figures from India, nobly sculptured in stone, upraising from the dust the aboriginals, who crouch before them, nay preaching like St. Francis of Assisi to the birds and beasts of the forest the same message of universal love.

TOLERANCE.

(iii) The third of these three sovereign truths, which became through Gautama, the Buddha, for the first time living and dynamic among the multitudes, was the truth of Tolerance. Again we turn to the sculptured rocks for our testimony. The Rock Edicts of King Asoka are the very first edicts of religious tolerance known to the civilized world. The carvings at Borobudur are no less wonderful. The hatred of the foreigner; the suspicion of the stranger the clash of warring creeds; the violence of opposing religious systems,—all these melt away, with their sharp ievy barriers, before the sunshine of the Buddha's love. While it is true, that the Buddhist teaching itself has spread from one shore to another and covered the lands of Asia it is also true that never once in Eastern history can its development be said to have taken place owing to military power, or worldly conquest. It won its victories by love.

THEIR NEED TO-DAY.

There is not time to-night to elucidate these three kindred points that I have made. You will see that I have dwelt upon the "moral" beauty of the teaching of Gautama, the Buddha, only. I have done so with a direct object in view. For, I have felt that in our present crisis of Indian history, the lesson of his universal moral ideal was needed most of all. Harsh voices are telling us, in strident tones, to be intolerant; to assert ourselves; to place our own nation first; to establish our own creed first; to disregard all others. India to-day is torn asunder because these three truths of Love, Compassion and Tolerance, which the Buddha taught two thousand five hundred years ago, have nearly been forgotten.

But, thank God! there is even now in this dark hour a stirring and a moving of men's hearts. The gracious personality of the Buddha is becoming every year in Modern India, venerated, anew by countless human hearts. Each anniversary his figure comes back to us with fresh radiant moral beauty. Therefore, I would end as I began. It was a joy to me that I cannot express, when the request came to me from Bombay to join in this anniversary celebration. It has been one of the happiest things in my happy life in India, that I can, in this gathering as a true and sincere Christian, join in this act of heart-felt veneration of Gautama, the Lord Buddha.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

EVACUATE OR SEIZE IN IRON GRIP.

FRENCH PRESS' ADVICE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 25.

In an editorial on the Egyptian elections, "The Times" says that if it is true that Zaghlul Pasha has been chastened by his experience all may go well, but some assurance that Zaghlul Pasha will accept the military separation of the Sudan from Egypt and abate the preposterous claims he had advanced during his negotiations with Mr. MacDonald in 1924 is needed before the rumours of his conversion to political sobriety can be credited.

Paris.—In the "Echo de Paris" "Pertinax" declares that Britain has been pursuing an illusion in Egypt for past four years. She dreamed of Mussalman countries freely directing their own destinies on the model of Westminster while scrupulously refraining from doing anything calculated to upset the interests of the unity of the Empire. Britain must make up her mind either to evacuate Egypt or to seize it again in her iron grip. He predicts that she will choose second alternative.—Reuter's Special.

ZAGHLULIST MAJORITY.

LONDON, May 25.

Cairo.—The Zaghlulists claim that they have obtained 156 seats, while the Liberals have 24, the Nationalists 5, the Ittehadists 5 and the Independents 3. The Zaghlulist hope to finish with the majority of 118 over all other parties.—Reuter.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, May 24.

In the first round of the British Amateur Golf Championship at Muirfield, Cyril Tolley one of the chief British hopes against the strong American challenge was defeated 4 and 2 by the former Oxford captain Englishman Nall Cain.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN LABOUR IN S. AFRICA.

PROPOSAL FOR A TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

POONA, May 26.

It is understood that the Trade Union Congress in South Africa has agreed to the proposal made by the British Commonwealth Conference, held in London last year to hold a conference of representatives of the Trade Union Movement in South Africa and India, to consider the question of Indian Labour in South Africa.

The Secretary of the South African Trade Union Congress has asked the General-Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress whether the latter body is agreeable to the holding of the Conference, and if so, which place and time will suit it.—A. P.

INDIAN ARMY TEAM'S SUCCESS

LONDON, May 26.

Dannevirke (New Zealand).—The Indian Army Hockey Team beat Dannevirke by twenty goals to nil.—Reuter.

GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCES.

INDIAN PROTESTS AT SIR A. FROOM'S NOMINATION.

A PLEA FOR INVALIDATION.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

GENEVA, May 25.

Well-informed circles in Geneva show great interest in the protests lodged with the authorities of the forthcoming International Labour Conference by the various Indian Merchants' Chambers against the nomination by the Government of India of Sir Arthur Froom as the employers' delegate. They commend an earnest pursuit, by the Chambers, of their object to invalidate the Government nomination by specially authorising Mr. Haji of Bombay now in Geneva to take all necessary action on the spot.

It is expected that Mr. Haji will be orally examined by the Credentials Committee when appointed on the opening day of the Conference.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

DISCUSSION IN LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, May 25.

Geneva.—The difficulties in the limitation of armaments were illustrated by the discussions of the Preparatory Committee on Disarmament which were marked by a controversy between Lord Robert Cecil and M. Boncour with regard to the possibility of limiting the nation's potential war strength the upshot being that both sides agreed that such limitation was only possible in a relatively restricted form. The drafting subcommittee decided to communicate the Council of the League the series of proposal framed by Lord R. Cecil and M. Bancour with request to consider them immediately. The object of the proposals is to determine the means of rapidly assisting the state which is attacked and enable all the states to calculate their defensive requirements and therefore the reduction of the armaments which they can eventually make.—Reuter.

GEN. PETLURA SHOT DEAD

LONDON, May 25.

Paris.—General Petlura who was the Hetman of Ukraine during last years of the war was shot dead by a Russian Jew named Schwartmar on the busy boulevard of Saint Michael this afternoon. Schwartbar was arrested. He said that General Petlura oppressed the Ukrainian Jews during his Hetmanship.—Reuter.

600 MILES PER DAY.

D'OISY'S DARING PROJECT.

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—It is officially announced that D'Oisy has arrived at Warsaw.

Paris.—D'Oisy's ultimate destination is Tokio. He intends on this occasion to rival the Trans-Siberian railway, which will necessitate a daily average flight of five hundred to six hundred miles hitherto not achieved by aeroplanes over vast distances.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO AEROPLANE.

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—D'Oisy's aeroplane, in attempting to take off from rain-sodden aerodrome at Warsaw overturned in mud and was rendered unfit to continue flight. D'Oisy was not injured.—Reuter.

FURTHER PROTECTION TO FRANC.

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—Government has taken a further step in the direction of tightening up measures to protect the franc. Exporters are obliged to make a monthly declaration showing that they have repatriated within three months sums received from abroad for their products on a penalty of fines and imprisonment.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 26.

In the Davis Cup, France beat Czecho-Slovakia after winning three matches. The remaining two matches were abandoned.—Reuter.

SORRY BUT NOT SURPRISED.

MRS. NAIDU ON KRISHNAGAR FIASCO.

FAITH IN FERVENT PATRIOTISM OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made the following statement to the Associated Press before leaving to-night for her tour in the United Provinces:—

"The unseemly and distressing scenes which eventually broke up the Krishnagar Conference caused me much sorrow but no surprise. The conference had already the elements of disunion and from the first it was foredoomed to end in disaster. It should never have been convened at such an inopportune moment so soon after the tragedy of the riots, while the terrible, though I believe temporary storm of inter-communal bitterness and hostility is sweeping over Bengal. Few even among the staunchest and boldest patriots have remained immune from its frenzy and are at present in a proper mood or position to bring a dispassionate and balanced judgment to the consideration of vital and far reaching national issues. I have supreme faith in the high and fervent patriotism of Bengal and I refuse to accept the fiasco of Krishnagar as anything but an unfortunate and momentary interruption in the great national programme for Swaraj through united action.—A. P.

ZAKARIA MOSQUE

TO BE PULLED DOWN AND REBUILT

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The famous Zakaria Street Mosque which figured so prominently during the recent riots in Calcutta will, it is understood, be pulled down and rebuilt at a cost of about seven lakhs of rupees, and will when completed be a notable addition to the many imposing buildings in the city. The new building will be about eighty feet high from the ground level and will be adorned by two graceful minarets each about 180 feet high. These minarets will be visible to ships in the port and will be used by the "Muezzin" to call the faithful to prayears five times a day.—A. P.

DISOBEDIENCE OF EXTERNMENT ORDER.

MR. R. CHOWDHRI'S CASE PROCEEDING.

ALLAHABAD, May 26.

A Jaipur correspondent wires that the case against Mr. Ramnarain Chaudhuri, Editor, The "Tarun Rajasthan" of Ajmere for disobedience of externment orders passed by the Jaipur Darbar, is proceeding before the City Magistrate of Jaipur.

The accused made a statement alleging the illegality of the externment orders and justifying his entry into Jaipur in disobedience thereof after having waited for 15 months for the removal of this embargo on his legitimate movements. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

A NEW MUSLIM PAPER

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Mr. Efranali, M.L.C., is bringing out an English Muslim weekly, entitled the "Moslem Chronicle," in June for espousing the Muslim cause in politics.—Free Press of India.

SIR C. WALPOLE DEAD.

Sir Charles Walpole has been found shot dead in his London residence with revolver by his side.

[Sir Charles Walpole was born on September 7, 1848. After being educated at Eton and Trinity College Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1873. He was Chief Jusice of Gibraltar and the Bahamas. Chief amongst his publications are the Rubric of the Common Law, and a Translation of the Ottoman Penal Code.)

REFUND BY MILLOWNERS.

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

After carrying on a protracted correspondence with the Cloth Market Association, the Mill-owners' Association has decided to give a refund of the amount equivalent to the cotton excise duty on such of the goods which were delivered after the 1st of December, 1925, in pursuance of forward contracts made prior to that date.—A. P.

BIG BLAZE IN POONA.

A PRESS BURNED TO ASHES.

HEAVY LOSS BY SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

POONA, May 25.

A fire burned down the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash press owned by the Servants of India Society this afternoon. Almost all the belongings inside also burned to ashes. The press was located in the Kibe Wada. All the available fire engines did their best to control the fire but did not succeed. The police and public aid was also of no avail.

Mr. Devadhar, the vice-president of the Servants of India Society when asked as to the extent of the loss sustained by the Society was unable to estimate it correctly at this stage but he said the loss would run into several lakhs. The fire, he added, has necessitated the suspension of the publication of the daily and weekly "Dnyan Prakash," the weekly "Servant of India" and the "Sausthani Swaraj."—A.P.

DAMAGE OF FOUR LACS.

POONA CITY, May 26.

The fire in the office of the Aryabhushan Press reported yesterday was extinguished late at night. The total damage to the Press and shops around is estimated at about four lakhs of rupees. The Press and building are insured.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

MR. GHAZNAVI'S APPEAL TO BOTH COMMUNITTES

CALCUTTA, May 25.

In the course of a statement to the press on the subject of playing music in front of mosques, Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi says:—

The late Mr. C. R. Das clearly foresaw that the greatest obstacle to the progress of India, as a whole, lay in the want of Hindu-Muslim unity. To that end he managed to get his community to accept the Hindu-Muslim Pact, the least controversial condition of which was that in a procession music should cease being played while passing a mosque. It was, however, no concession at all. It was merely an undertaking not to disturb the *status quo* and a ratification of a long established custom based on the respect which the Hindus hav ealways had for a mosque, as being the house of God. That pact, too has just been rescinded. I must, therefore, again conclude by appealing to my countrymen to respect the religious susceptibilities of one another. In view of the approaching "Id-uz-Zoha" I would appeal to my co-religionists not to offend the Hindus by sacrificing cows within sight of Hindu places of worship and would appeal to my Hindu countrymen not to create unnecessary trouble by raising this question of music before the mosques, as it will be seen that not only in Bengal but almost throughout India the performance of processional music while passing by a mosque has never been the custom..—A. P.

PLAYING MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

HINDUS' TIME-HONOURED RIGHT

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Raja Reshee Case Law has addressed a letter to the Secretary British Indian Association, Calcutta, on the question of music in front of mosques in the course of which he expresses his surprise to find that Hindus have to prove and convince the Government after about two hundred years' rule that there is no custom of stopping music while passing by mosques.

It is the custom of Hindus to play music at the time of consigning the images of gods or goddesses they worship, taking dead bodies to the cremation ground, bridal processions and other occasions. The Hindus have been enjoying this right from generation to generation and have never heard or read of having stopped music in front of mosques. So far as his personal experience goes, and this covers a long period, he has never seen music stopped in front of mosques.—A. P

Mr and Mrs. Eardley Norton left Kodaikanal on the 24th instant for Colombo en route to England.

ARABIND GHOSE.

WILL HE LEAD BENGAL SWARAJISTS?

NIL BARAN ROY ON WAY TO PONDICHERRY.

MADRAS, May 25.

The "Madras Mail" states that Mr. Anil Baran Roy, a member of the Bengal Legislative Council arrived in Madras on Sunday on his way to Pondicherry. It is reported that the object of his visit is to try and persuade Arabinda Ghose to return to Calcutta to take up the leadership of the Swarajya Party. Mr. Roy expressed to a newspaper representative in Madras that the present cause of dissension among the Bengal public was due to the need of a leader and Arabinda Ghose would be a fit leader to bring about unity among all.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND KHILAFATISTS.

ATTEMPTS AT COMMON ACTION.

PATNA, May 26.

The question of nominating Congress candidates for the next election has been engaging considerable attention in Congress circles. The Congress Working Committee met twice but had to adjourn pending decision of the Mussalman Khilafatists as to whether to stand on the Congress ticket or not. It is understood that Moulvi Shafi, M.L.A., though agreeable to Mussalman Khilafatists seeking election on Congress ticket, wants an assurance that they would have freedom of action in matters purely communal. It appears negotiations have been proceeding between some Khilagat leaders and Pandit Motilalji and the latter is reported to be agreeable to the proposal.

FREEDOM IN COMMUNAL MATTERS.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Khilafat Committee met recently and resolved that subject to an assurance of freedom in communal matters the Khilafatists should stand on the Congress ticket. The matter was placed before the Provincial Khilafat Committee on Sunday last when strong sentiments are said to have been expressed on the subject and further consideration had to be deferred.

The Congress Working Committee meets on the 29th of May to make its selection of candidates.—Free Press of India.

RIVAL PRESIDENTS !

SCENE AT A LOCAL BOARD MEETING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, May 26.

The meeting of the District Local Board Belgaum, for the election of its President for the next triennium was fixed for to-day at 2 p.m. in the hall of the Taluka Local Board Office. Punctually at the fixed hour Mr. P. R. Chikodi, the retiring President opened the proceedings in the presence of the new members present and some outsiders. Mr. Chikodi read a letter from Mr. V. R. Majli, one of the new members, to the effect that he had not received any notice of the meeting. The President thought that, as the notice of the meeting had not been served on Mr. Majli, a meeting without proper notice to members could not be considered legal, according to the strict language of the law and declared the meeting dissolved. He further fixed the 21st June for the election of the President.

TWO PRESIDENTS.

On the President's declaration some of the members left the Hall. Some time after, Mr. Dalvi, one of the members of the Board questioned the correctness of the President's decision in holding the service of notice of the meeting insufficient, but Mr. Chikodi asserted that his decision could no longer be called in question as the meeting was already dissolved. A large crowd rushed into the Hall and there was much disturbance. Meanwhile the President of the Taluka Local Board whose hall was used for the purpose of this meeting stepped in and called upon the members and the crowd to vacate. Mr. Dalvi refused to vacate and asked the President to take what steps he liked to take. Mr. Dalvi and the remaining members went hurriedly and in the confusion through a farce of a meeting and declared Mr. Angadi as having been the only elected President for the triennium. The Belgaum District has thus for the present two Presidents, one asserting to be still in office, and the other asserting to have been put into office, though, it would obviously appear that there has not taken place a proper election of the President.

A SMART RAP.

LORD OXFORD'S LETTER TO MR. LL. GEORGE,

LL. G. READY TO DISCUSS POSITION.

LONDON, May 25.

A smart rap on Mr. Lloyd George's knuckles was administered in a letter dated May 20th and now published, from Lord Oxford in which he expressed regret at the course pursued by Mr. Lloyd George when the Liberal Party was united against an "anti-social campaign of a general strike." Lord Oxford expressed an opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's reasons for not attending the so-called Liberal Shadow Cabinet on May 10th where most inadequate and in this connection rebuked Mr. Lloyd George for the latter's declaration of his disagreement with the statements of Lord Oxford, Viscount Grey and Sir J. Simon published in the "British Gazette." Finally he deplored Mr. Lloyd George's contributions to the American press "containing desponding though highly-coloured picture of our national straits."

WANTS TIME TO REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd George in a brief acknowledgement of Lord Oxford's letter said he fully appreciated the gravity of his unprecedented communication and stated that as his decision must seriously affect the fortunes of the Liberal Party and its distractions, he proposed to take a few days to consider and consult before he replied.

READY TO DISCUSS POSITION.

This letter was dated May 21st. Subsequently on 24th he sent a letter couched in moderate terms in which he defended his attitude during the general strike and said he did not attend the Liberal meeting on May 10th because Lord Oxford and other Liberal leaders had made speeches which were departures from the Liberal policy. He declared that his American newspaper articles had been misrepresented in England, although he admitted that he had miscalculated the course of events. He concluded by offering to meet Lord Oxford and other Liberal leaders to discuss the position.—Reuter.

WHY ANTI-MARWARI ?

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

As already stated by the writer, there have been mysterious forces at work behind the recent Calcutta riots; and as the Mayor of Calcutta remarked, there were brains behind these affrays. But, what about those anti-Marwari demonstrations? Why did some Muslim Goondas say that they had nothing against their Hindu neighbours or their temples; their chief concern was to drive the Marwaris back to Jodhpur and Bikaner? These are significant words. They point the way, where investigations should be made. There seems to have been a regular collusion of political and economic forces! Will not the acute Bengali unearth this?

RENDITION OF BERAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

delay as also the real gesture of Lord Reading's Government towards this question. The replies to His Exalted Highness are the outcome of the consultation between the two Governments, namely, the Government of India and His Majesty's Government. But what part Lord Reading took personally in forwarding these memorials, what hopes he held out and why this memorial was hanging fire for sixteen months would be clearly understood by the publication of the dispatches of the Government of India and also of the Secretary of State for India. Why these four documents have been withheld when Government was pleased to publish the whole correspondence covering nearly 200 pages of the Extraordinary "Gazette of India" is more than a mystery. With a view to satisfy the various doubts raised in this connection, we earnestly request Government to publish these four dispatches so that the public at large may have the benefit of appreciating the great erudition of the two eminent jurists who brought their minds to bear on this question. Be that as it may the action of the Government of India in brushing aside the memorial on common place grounds of sovereignty and power of interference is not warranted by the hopes held out by Lord Salisbury's dispatch in response to an express desire communicated by the regent minister about this important affair.

PANIPAT CASE.

CROWN'S APPEAL

A POINT OF LAW.

LAHORE, May 25.

The hearing of the Crown appeal against the judgment of the Additional Judge Ambala in the Panipat cow killing case commenced at the Lahore High Court before Mr. Justice Forde and Mr. Justice Campbell this afternoon.

OBJECT OF COW-KILLING

On 28th February 1925, two Mussalmans, Barkat, a mason and Jalaluddin were charged by a man named Chattarsingh under section 43 Punjab Laws Act of 1872 before Mr. Waugh, Special Magistrate Karnal with slaughtering kine on Idulzuha without a license. The accused pleaded guilty but stated no license was necessary for religious sacrifices. The Magistrate held the accused's contention that the section applied only to the slaughter of kine for commercial purposes to be invalid, He recognised the longstanding character of the practice of slaughtering cows on religious occasions in Panipat, but felt that the sacrifice was performed in the case in question because it was known the Hindus objected. He accordingly convicted both accused sentencing each to pay a fine of Rs. 51 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed.

FINE SET ASIDE.

Mr. Knollys, the Additional Sessions Judge of Karnal at Ambala accepted the appeal and set aside the conviction and ordered the refund of the fine. Mr. Knollys stated in his judgment there was no evidence to prove the cows were slaughtered with the intention of offending the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus of the vicinity and held that Section 43 of the Punjab Laws Act did not apply to the slaughter of cattle for religious purposes.

THE CROWN APPEALS.

Against this judgment the Crown has now appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Cordenboe, the Government Advocate who appeared on behalf of the Crown was supported by Mr. Rajkrishna. He admitted the accused had slaughtered the cows in their own private houses and on the the Id but said that as they had done so without the license required under Section 43 Punjab Laws Act had offended against the law and deserved punishment.

Sir Muhammad Shafi, the principal counsel for the respondents was supported by a number of Mussalman lawyers including Mr. Sheikh Abdul Qadir and Dr. Mirhammadalam. Sir Mahomed stated that the Crown counsel accepted that the kine were slaughtered inside private premises in a Mussalman lane and so there could be no intention of offending the Hindus. Moreover the latter agreed that the slaughter of cows for religious purposes was a longstanding practice in the town.

On Mr. Justice Forde pointing out that all that was required to be established on behalf of the respondents was that technically no offence had been committed by them under Section 43 the Punjab Laws Act.

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

Sir Mohamed entered into a long argument in the course of which he stated that the section was not a penal one but the rules under it were required to be published at least once annually under the Original Act of 1872 which condition he said had not been complied with by the Government for ,five consecutive years from 1890 when the Act was amended. In 1895 it was still required that the section 43 and the rules under it should be published from time to time. Sir Mahomed contended that the rules under section 43 had consequently lapsed long ago on the failure of Government to republish them and an offence against them was therefore out of the question. Counsel for respondents was still arguing when the court rose for the day.

A large number of lawyers, Hindu and Mussalman and members of the general public were present in the court room throughout the hearing.—A. P.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

FINE REDUCED

LAHORE, May 26.

The appeal of the Crown in the Panipat cow killing case which came up for hearing again in the High Court to-day before Justices Fforde and Campbell, was accepted after the counsel for respondents had finished his arguments and the Government Advocate had replied.

Sir Muhammad Shaffi continuing his argument on behalf of the respondents stated that the rules under Section 43, Punjab Laws Act, under which the accused persons stood charged were inapplicable to municipal towns. He argued it was Section 92, Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, which was properly applicable to the case under appeal. He went on to point out that Section 92 of this latter law requiring license was limited to cases of slaughter of cattle for purposes of sale alone. He contended that Section 43, Punjab Laws Act even if taken not to have lapsed for want of re-publication by Government, governed slaughter for commercial and not religious purposes.

Mr. Corden Noad, Government Advocate replying said that republication of rules under section 43 Punjab Laws Act was in the nature of direction and not a mandate to the executive and if executive officers concerned neglected their duty to republish rules in question periodically the intention of legislature did not come to nought and the law stood there as ever. He reiterated that obtaining of licence was necessary for slaughter of cows within the municipal limits whether the purpose be religious or otherwise.

A NOMINAL FINE.

The judges accepted the appeal of the Crown and confirmed the conviction by the trial court. They held that rules under section 43 Punjab Laws Act were still in force despite the failure on the part of Government to publish them oftener than was actually done. They however held that the offence was admittedly of a technical nature. The accused had acted in ignorance of the rule requiring license from the Deputy Commissioner even in the case of religious sacrifices. They had, however, previously informed the Superintendent of Police and as the slaughter was done in a private house there presumably could be no intention on the part of the accused to offend Hindus. As the learned Government Advocate did not press for more than a nominal fine in view of the special circumstances and as originally both the accused were sentenced to fne of Rs. 51 each with a view to giving them the right of appeal, the judges while deciding the point of law in favour of Crown, reduced the fine to one rupee each in the case of both the accused Barkat and Jalaluddin.—A. P.

FIVE STEAMERS SUNK

HEAVY DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

HAVOC OF STORM IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Further enquiries made in connection with Monday's storm show that the steamers "Evelyn", "Cairness," "Shalimar" and "Despatch" and a boat "Nog" were sunk, the first three off Shalimar, Howrah. The "Evelyn" was refloated to-day but one of the crew is reported to be missing. The damage was also done to the steam launch "Shalimar" and a hopper barge.—A. P.

FOUR MORE LIVES LOST

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Enquiries go to show that in addition to four deaths already reported, four more lives were lost as a result of Monday's storm. No details are yet available regarding the S.S. "Sitala" disaster on the Rupnarain.—Free Press of India.

A FEATURE OF THE CALCUTTA STORM.

SHOCKS FELT IN A LIMITED AREA

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Four more deaths are reported as a result of the cyclone that struck Calcutta on Monday. Much damage was caused to shipping on the Hooghly. Repair gangs were at work yesterday restoring telephonic and power wires, and utility services were practically in normal working order last night.

A feature of the storm was that it traversed only a limited area, certain portions of the city having felt no unusual shocks at all. According to the commentary on the storm made yesterday at the Alipore Observatory, the greatest gust experienced was of sixty miles per hour velocity. It occurred shortly after five, but did not last more than a minute. Velocity of over 30 miles per hour prevailed only for about 5 minutes.—A. P.

SINKING OF "SITALA."

NO LIVES LOST.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Further enquiries made in connection with the sinking of "Sitala" in Rupnarayan show there were about fifty passengers aboard at the time of the accident, but according to the information received at the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's head office there has been no loss of life. Salvage operations are in progress and the steamer is expected to be raised soon, the delay being due to a strong current in the river.

The officer of the Company who visited the scene of disaster says that the storm has wrought havoc in the neighbouring villages where considerable damage has been done to house property.—A. P.

DAS MEMORIAL

CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S FINE RESPONSE

CALCUTTA, May 26.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the question of Mr. C. R. Das Memorial came up for discussion. After considering a number of suggestions made it was decided that the committee's recommendations be adopted namely: (1) that a full size oil-painting of Mr. Das be put up in the Corporation Council Chamber; (2) the Central Avenue be named Chittaranjan Avenue; (3) Shambazar Park be named Deshbandhu Park; (4) a marble statue be erected in the central Municipal building. It was also decided to set apart one lakh of rupees for a surgical annexe to be attached to the National Ayurvedic College, that a Unani dispensary be started at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and another statue be erected in the Central Avenue.—A. P

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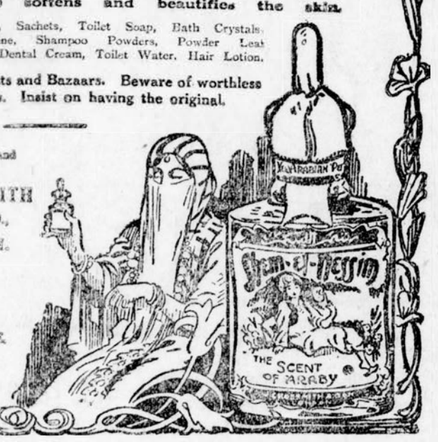

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TRANSFER OF TRUST.

CASTING VOTE FOR TODDY SHOP.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Improvements Committee was held on Tuesday, Sir V. A. Dabholkar presiding, when it was resolved, by a majority, to delegate to the Works Sub-Committee the power to enter into contracts, now vested in the Improvements Committee.

The Committee considered the Estate Agent's letter recommending that Messrs. K S. Dhondi and Company be granted 999 years' lease of plot No. 47 Parel Road at a ground rent of Rs. 3,600 per yearfi to erect a building for the use of shops includng a toddy and country liquor shop. The chairman proposed that the offer be accepted, Mr. Horniman moving an amendment that permission for toddy be not granted owing to the proximity of mills The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried with the help of the chairman's casting vote.

TRUST'S LOSSES.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—That considering that the Trust has made a loss of about 7 lakhs in 1922-23, of 14¼ lakhs in 1923-24, of 17 lakhs in 1924-25 and of 25 lakhs in 1925-26, the Chief Officer be requested to report as to the earliest date and under what conditions the working of the Trust can be transferred to the Corporation as provided for in Section 83 of the Transfer Act.

Dr. Viegas said it was time for them to take stock of the financial condition of the Trust. They had debited the losses incurred during the last few years to the capital account and he did not think it was permissible to do so now, although it could have been done in the earlier years of the Trust. Considering that the Municipal Commissioner had taken no objection to taking over this additional work, the speaker did not see why the work of the Trust should not completely be transferred to the Corporation. The Trust had hitherto made a loss of Rs. 133 lakhs the Corporation's contribution amounting to Rs. 253 lakhs. Only this year they had paid to the Trust Rs. 22 lakhs, and he feared that if the present trade depression continued their losses would increase.

Chairman:—Would it not be better to see how the Committee works for a year or so and then bring this resolution?

Dr. Viegas said he was merely doing his duty, as he thought the existence of two separate bodies, with separate establishments, for doing the same kind of work was not only expensive but extravagant in the present conditions.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the proposition.

Mr. B. G Horniman while sympathising with the motion raised a point of order and asked the chairman whether the Committee was competent to pass a resolution like this, as it ought to have been brought before the Corporation.

The Chairman ruled that the motion was in order and put it to vote. It was lost.

SCHEMES AND SCHEMES.

The following proposition moved by Dr. A. G. Viegas was lost:

That the Chief Officer be requested to furnish to the Committee a List of the Schemes represented by the Municipality and others and to mention those (a) which have not been carried out, (b) those which have been partly carried out and (c) those which have not been notified so far; that he be requested to report what progress has been made in the disposal of Trust lands during the past five years; and that he be requested to state (a) what loss has been made by the Trust during the last five years, and (b) how many plots in our Schemes especially in Scheme V have been given up by the Lessees.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

REPORT OF EMMIGRATION OFFICER.

SIMLA, May 25.

At a time when the Paddison Deputation is engaged in discussing the position of the Indians in South Africa; as a whole, it will be interesting to know what the Protector of Indian Immigrants has got to say in regard to that particular area from the report of this officer for year 1925 which is now available. It would appear that the emigration to Natal having been stopped by the Indian Act of 1911 there were no arrivals during the year. The number of births registered was over 6,000 while the total number of deaths was 368, due mainly to pthisis, bronchitis and tuberculosis. The number of Indians in Natal Colony at the end of the year was one 1,27,000 of whom nearly 2,500 are re-indentured Indians while the rest are free Indians. There are approximately 27,000 Indians (men) employed out of a population of 37,748 most of whom being in the sugar industries and corporate bodies but nearly one-third of the employed are in other industries and as domestic servants. The number of coal mines employing Indians is 21 and the total number of Indians in such mines was 3,656 at the end of 1925. The ordinary wages remained about the same being one shilling and six pence to two shillings and six pence. The relations between the employer and the employee continued to be satisfactory and the report adds that no serious complaints were made during the year and returns from the Magistrates showed that there were no cases of assault.—A. P.

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GAURIPORE KICKING CASE.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL WITHDRAWS

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The case in which J. Spence, a European assistant of the Gauripore Jute Mills is charged under Section 304 I. P. C. in respect of the death of a 'cooly' named Jagrain employed in the same mill came up for hearing to-day before the subdivisional Officer, Barrackpore, but was adjourned till Saturday 29th May.

When the case was being heard to-day Mr. R. N. Das Gupta, the prosecution counsel, withdrew from the case in view of the remarks of the Magistrate that he had no power to hand over the prosecution case to anybody from the hands of the Police Prosecutor.

A Sub-Inspector of Police Naihati deposed that accused in a statement to him said he totally denied all allegations against him about kicking and slapping the deceased.—A. P.

ELECTION ON CONGRESS-SWARAJIST TICKET

BEHAR KHILAFAT COMMITTEE CONGRATULATED.

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following telegram to Maulvi Mohammed Shafee of Muzaffarpore:—"Congratulate you and the Khilafat Committee, Behar on the wise decision to contest a general election on the Congress-Swarajist ticket. This decision will do more to restore Hindu-Muslim unity and protect interests of both than any number of separate sectional movements."

U. P. CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

The Executive Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee has issued the second instalment of the recommendations to the working committee of the All-India Congress Committee for adoption as Congress candidates for legislatures from the United Provinces. For the Assembly, Pandit Gaurishanker Misra (Fyzabad division), M. Tasadaq Ahmad Khan Sherwani (seven cities Moslem Urban), Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer (Rohilkhand and Kumaon).

For the local Legislative Council thirty-six candidates are being put up among them being Mr. A. P. Dube (Allahabad City), Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra (Lucknow City), Mr. Brijnandan Prasad (Pilebhit District), Pandit Govind Balabh Pant (Nainital District), Mr. Mukande Lal (Garhwal District), Babu Sitaram (Kheri District), Dr. J. N. Misra (Barabanki), Mr. Zahur Ahmad (Allahabad and Benares), Sheikh Shaukat Ali (Lucknow and Cawnpore), Chaudhri Khaliquzzam Hardoi (Lucknow District).—A.P.

"DEGENERATION OF PUNJAB POLITICS."

PROF. RUCHIRAM'S STATEMENT TO THE PRESS

SRINAGAR, May 25.

Professor Ruchiram Sahni, Swarajist M.L.C., representative of the Punjab University Contituency, in a communication to the Associated Press, reiterates his conviction that in the peculiar circumstances of the Punjab, at least the walk-out was a mistake. The Professor announces that he has decided not to seek re-election to the Council, and says he wants to go back into retirement from which he was tempted to come out at the trumpet call of a great man sounded to the whole nation.

Concluding his statement, Professor Ruchiram says, "I knew no ticket and believed in none but the Congress ticket, and but for the call of the Congress, I should not have come into politics at all. It was a call of service and self-purification, and one felt that one lived and worked in a fairy land of high moral exaltation. I would look back upon that period as a happy dream. But recent degeneration of politics in the Punjab has disgusted me. I have, therefore, definitely decided to withdraw myself as much as possible from active participation in politics."—A.P.

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PROSECUTIONS AND COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S DOUBTS

SIMLA, May 26.

The latest manifestation of communal bitterness in Northern India is the appeals made to the Government to prosecute leaders who make speeches tending to exacerbate relations between the Hindus and Muslims. One such was recently addressed to the Punjab Government by Mr. Abdul Haye, a Muslim member of the Legislative Assembly from the Punjab wanting the prosecution of Dr. Moonje, a prominent member of the Hindu Sabha and the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party of the Central Provinces, who presiding at the Punjab Hindu Conference at Ambala, delivered a strongly-worded address.

The Punjab Government refusing to adopt Mr. Abdul Haye's suggestion made wholesome observations regarding the growing communal tension. The Punjab Government states that it has observed with the greatest regret the growth of the tendency on the part of public speakers and in resolutions of public bodies to use language which can only promote estrangement between different communities. There was a time when communal disturbances and much of the religious bitterness could be attributed mainly to the action of ignorant and inflammable sections of the populations but to-day communal rivalries are apparently being exploited by a class of persons, who from their education and position, should have a higher sense of responsibility, and whose public utterances show a total disregard of the effect, likely to be produced on the ignorant and uninstructed. The Punjab Government has some doubt whether prosecution is the correct remedy. Publicity given to such hearses, and the opportunity afforded for counter attacks in defence, and the local excitement engendered by the arugments used by both sides do not tend to reduce the embitterment produced by speeches or resolutions. In extreme cases prosecution is inevitable and the Punjab Government have taken action in a class of cases for the publication of bitter obscene criticisms of religious tenets and writings of other communities. But the Government prefers to refrain from prosecutions unless forced to do so and hopes that the situation may be met by the growing recognition by public men, of all communities, of the danger of using language or arguments which offer an obstacle to the promotion of good feeling and goodwill among all sections of the population which are essential not only for preservation of peace and order but also for social and political advance.—A.P.

One Panchugopal Ghose, while taking delivery of a parcel from the Beadon Street Post Office,, Calcutta, was arrested by the Excise Police. The parcel on being opened was found to contain four seers of opium.

IN MEMORY OF SIR ASUTOSH

CALCUTTA'S FERVENT TRIBUTES

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Reverent tributes to the memory of the late Sir Asutosh Mukerji were paid today at a number of public meetings held in various parts of Calcutta. The most touching of these functions took place at the Darbhanga buildings, Calcutta University where the marble bust of Sir Asutosh was profusely decorated with flowers and amid the burning of incense and in the presence of the University professors and lecturers. Sir Nilratan Sirkar, who presided, approached the bust barefooted and paid homage to the departed soul.

Mr. Justice Manmathanath Mukerji presided over a memorial meeting held at the University Institute. In spite of the inclement weather, the hall was crowded and Dr. Raman, Dr. Pramathanath Banerjea and others spoke feelingly on the manysided activities of Sir Asutosh.

Mr. Surendranath Mullick presided at a meeting held at the L. M. S. Institute, Bhawanipore. Resolutions were passed recording "with reverence and gratitude the unique services of Sir Asutosh to the motherland and his supreme self-sacrifice in the cause of higher education" and thanking the Corporation of Calcutta for its generous gift of a plot of land in the Nandan Lane, Bhawanipore, for a memorial hall and library in memory of Sir Asutosh and called upon the people to make contributions towards the fund for this purpose.—A. P.

HINDU WOMAN'S BRAVERY.

HAND-TO-HAND SCUFFLE WITH DACOITS

CALCUTTA, May 25.

The story of the bravery of a Hindu lady in opposing single handed a band of armed dacoits at the risk of her life reached Alipore to-day from the village of Rajbari in the Basirhat sub-division. The police report states that at about midnight on Saturday last about two dozen armed dacoits raided the house of Ramanath Mondal of the village of Rajbari and while looting was going on the widowed sister-in-law of Ramanath with a sacrifical knife in her hand confronted the dacoits. The rufficiens attacked her in a body and mercilessly assaulted her, the terrified inmates of the house being afraid to go to her rescue. She is now lying in hospital in a precarious condition.—A. P.

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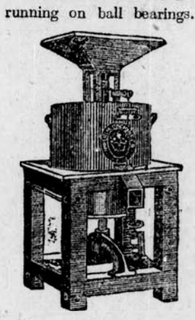

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A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly publish in your most esteemed and widely circulated paper the following few lines and oblige.

A disease known as guineaworm (in Marathi it is called "Naru," in Gujarati it is known as "Walo") is almost every year prevalent this season, affecting persons who drink well water.

It is a very nasty and troublesome disease, and is like a piece of string, and if it does not come out of its accord wholly, persons affected have much trouble.

In the Fort, many offices use well water for drinking purpose, it is brought from the well near High Court, Bhikha Behram Kuva, etc. These wells are supposed to be filled with germs. If persons drink this water out of them, then they become victims of "Naru."

Our doctors say that this disease is due to drinking well water. Sir, I am a sufferer and am undergoing acute pain from this bad disease.

English doctors say they have no cure for it. But it is cured by people whom we see sitting on footpaths near Null Bazar, Carnac Road side, Girgaum Road, etc.

This disease generally appears in the leg, and the latter puts a cut with a sharp penknife, and on it he puts a "bhungli" and from it he blows it and all germs with blood, etc. comes out after giving a very serious trouble and pain.

Many clerks in the Fort offices and Banks who drink well water become a pray to this disease and really it is a curse when its remedy is awful.

I hope our A Ward Municipal Corporators will be interested and will look into this matter at the first opportunity. It is a most serious case for it deals with the question of life and death when thousands of people drink well water of some noted wells in the city.—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR ADARJI SORABJEE.

Bombay, May 18.

CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SECRETARY OF MUSLIM RELIEF COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, May 25.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrated Gour Chunder Saha, a land-holder filed an application charging Nirul Huq, Secretary, the Muslim Relief Committee formed since the outbreak of Calcutta riots with defamation. It was alleged that on April 26 the accused wrote a letter to the Commissioner of Police making false and defamatory allegations against the complainant to the effect that the complainant was feeding "goondas" and inciting them to attack the Muslims and desecrate the mosques. The complainant was arrested on April 27 on the strength of that letter but was discharged as there was no basis for those allegataions. The Magistratae has sent for the papers in this case.—A.P.

KHADDAR EXEMPTED FROM DUTY

BENARES, May 26.

The Benares Municipal Board has passed a resolution exempting octroi duty on handspun and handwoven khadi cloth. The resolution has been sent to the Government for sanction.—Free Press.

JAIL FOR GIVING VOTES UNDER FALSE NAME

BENARES, May 26.

Khan Saheb Syd Jamin Hussain, Deputy Magistrate of Benares, yesterday convicted Mathuri Ganesh and Shivanandan for having given votes in the names of other voters at the last general election for the Benares District Board and sentenced them to three months simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, May 26.

The seasonal through of low pressure over Northern India remains well-marked and fairly strong winds persist over the head of the Bay and the North of the Arabian Sea.

Feeble Western disturbance is affecting the frontier and Kashmere. The conditions continue favourable for increased dust-storm in the North-West India.

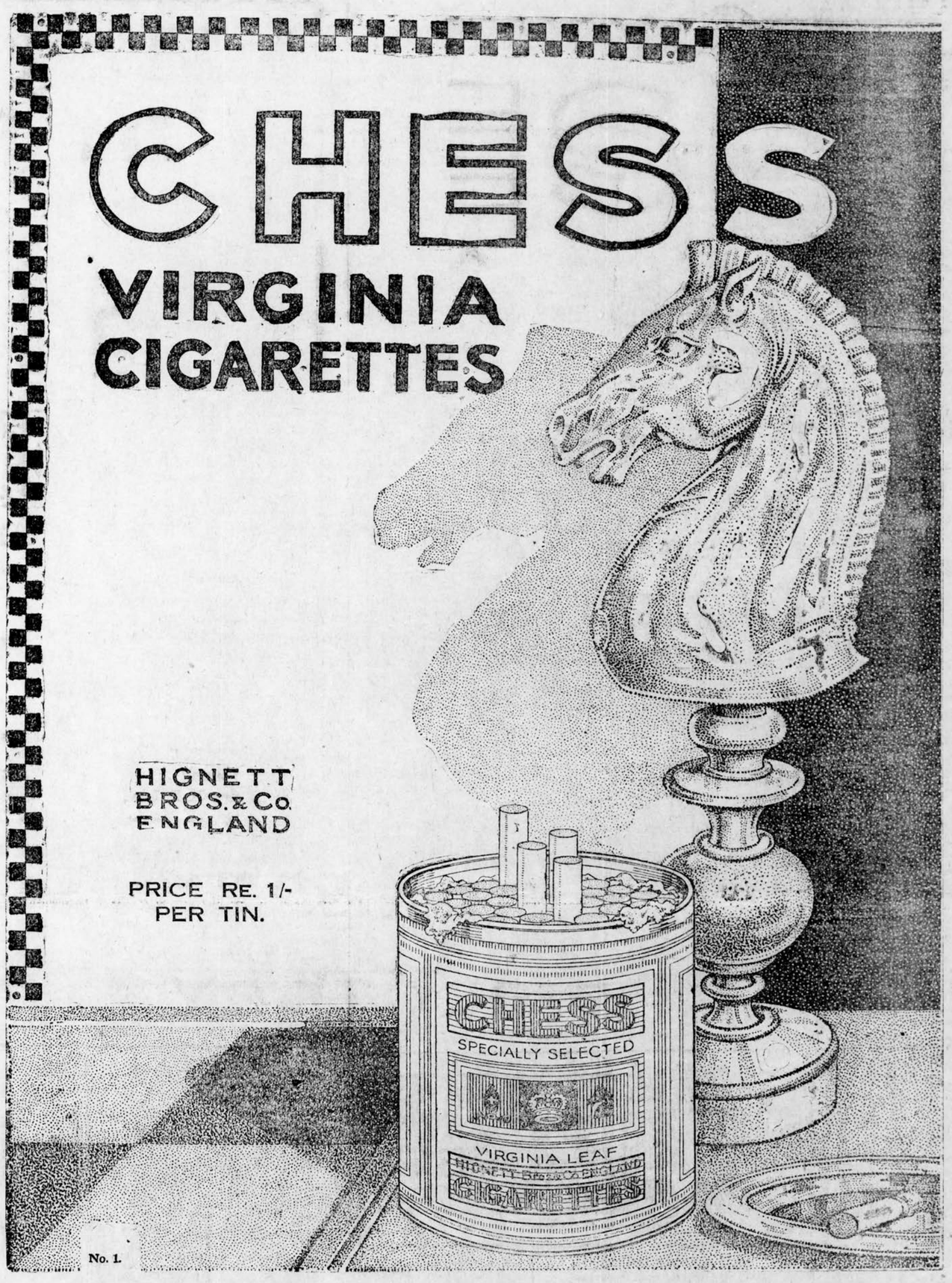
Rainfall has been nearly general in South Bengal and local in lower Burma, Mysore, Madras, while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one and half inchs, Moulmein, Coxs Bazar one, Barisal one and a half, Bangalore a half.

Forecast:—Few falls in Kashmere and no large change elsewhere.—A. P.

The Punjab Khilafat Committee has formed an election board for the purpose of supporting candidates whose views agree with the Punjab Khilafat programme and who are considered by the board to prove useful in promoting interests of country.

The Air Ministry announces that the India General Service Medal 1908 in silver with clasp "Waziristan 1925" will be granted for Air Force operations in Waziristan last year.



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Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly detail), Rs. 2. For businessmen (Weekly detail), One year, Rs. 10. Complete life-reading, (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani Chittoor District. *'Correspondence in English only.'*

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

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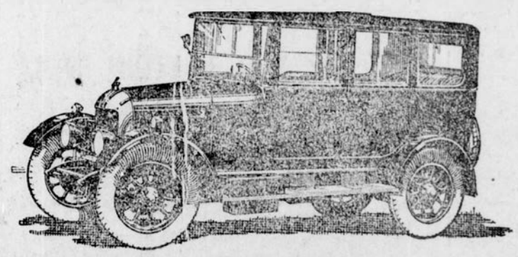

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10 A.M.

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.